



The Maritime-Prairie
Province

GREATER MANITOBA



PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF
THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRATION
FOR THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

HON. GEORGE LAWRENCE, M.P., MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRATION



Entered Confederation of
Dominion of Canada

1870



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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Seat of Provincial Government, Province of Manitoba

Greater Manitoba

The Home of Mixed Farming

1913



On the Farm of James Reeder, Wattsview, Manitoba

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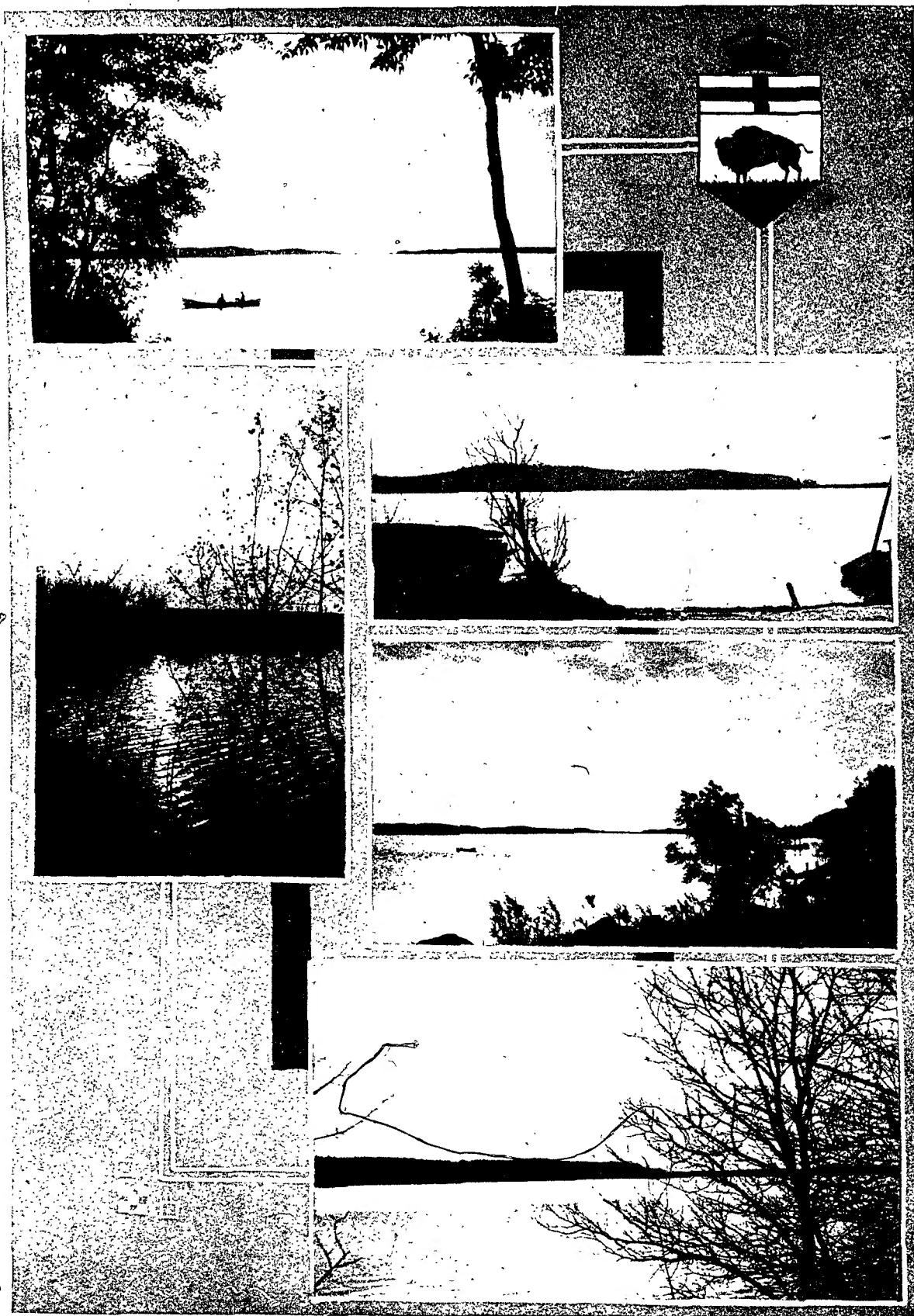
For the Province of Manitoba

HON. GEORGE LAWRENCE, M.P.P.
Minister of Agriculture and Immigration

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L. J. HOWE, Esq.
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Please show this booklet to friends and neighbors. It may be the means of affording them a real start in life.



Lake of Killarney, one of Manitoba's Beautiful Summer Resorts

Greater Manitoba



FOR a long time Manitoba has been famous in the commercial centres of the world as the home of the world's finest wheat, Manitoba No. 1 Hard. With the insistent demand of growing markets for other products than wheat, the fame of Manitoba's agricultural versatility is rapidly becoming equally pronounced; for nowhere in the world are climate, soil, natural conditions, market demands and prices offering a greater opportunity for the products of mixed farming than in Manitoba.

It is true that 1912 will be set down in red figures upon the calendar of the province's history as the year in which her boundaries were increased from 73,732 square miles to 255,732 square miles, a total approximate land area of 147,152,880 acres. But it is not alone the acquisition of this great territory, veritable kingdom of natural wealth though it be, nor the fame achieved as a wheat-growing country, that will make Greater Manitoba supreme; the province is constantly furnishing new evidences of soil fertility, fresh surprises in adaptation, rendering her future development so broad in its possibilities that adequate expression of them at this time cannot be attempted.

In the following pages the interesting story of Manitoba is sketched in the barest outlines. It is submitted with no idea that the subject is more than touched upon in the restricted space allotted. The object of the booklet is to extend a sincere invitation to come and investigate the full facts of independence and prosperity in the province where they are being lived daily; to hold out a cordial hand to the man of spirit who is turning his face to Canada; to offer him a good home, free land and a prosperous future in Manitoba, where he will find British traditions upheld and British law and justice abounding.

Although Manitoba is the oldest-settled province in the Canadian West, with all the advantages which that entails, there is still room for many more settlers. Thousands of free homesteads in splendid locations are now available in Manitoba, and the opportunity of establishing himself in a home of his own at the very hub of the country's markets is one which no man intending to emigrate can afford to neglect.

In selecting any country as a place of permanent abode one of the first factors to be considered is its climate. It is because the climate of Manitoba is so favorable to agricultural pursuits that Manitoba grain is the best in the world; it is because Manitoba has one of the healthiest climates in the world that her people are so robust and energetic.

Climate

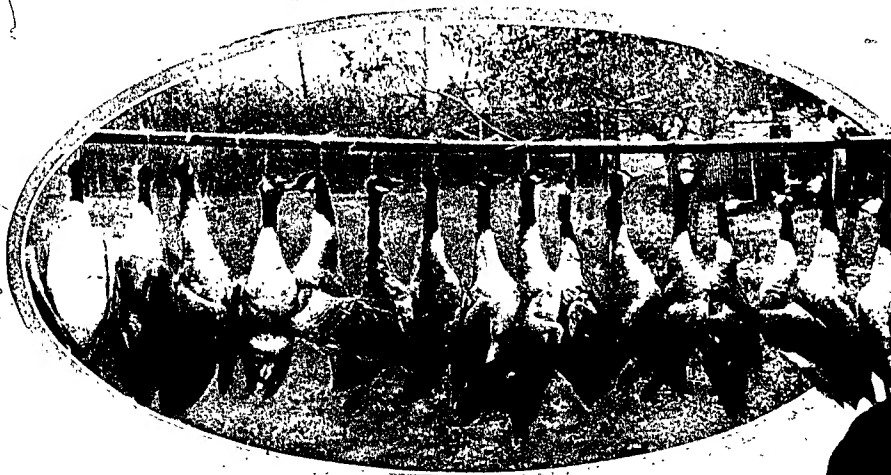
It is a dry climate. At the same time there are sufficient water areas in the province to ensure ample moisture, for crop development. The greatest rainfall comes just after the spring seeding, when growing plants most need it; it does not come early enough to interfere with field preparations nor does it last long enough to hinder the ripening process and the harvesting. Irrigation methods are not required. Yet Manitoba sunshine is a prevalent asset, the quality of which is talked about by the visitor and greatly missed by the resident when he is away from home.

A feature of Manitoba summers is the long hours of daylight. The long twilight is due to the great stretch of prairie country which extends westward to the foothills of the Rockies, across half a continent. The prairie sunsets are one of the world's scenic wonders. It is quite possible to read a newspaper on the doorstep as late as 9 p.m., and many sports, such as football matches, are played in the evening.

Autumn in Manitoba is a season to be looked forward to and long remembered—days of golden sunshine and genial warmth; nights of refreshing coolness and star-strewn skies. The conditions are ideal for concluding work in the fields. Very often it is late November before the cold weather approaches. The prairie chickens are whirring everywhere, fat and fit; great wedges of wild duck and geese are flying from lake to lake. It is a season of enjoyment and profit-taking.

The Manitoba winter is cold, dry and invigorating. It permits of no lagging appetites, no sluggish blood. It imparts a sense of exhilaration which makes Manitobans among the most energetic people in the Empire and renders optimism and hearty good-fellowship a prevailing characteristic, the logical result of oxygen and good digestion. The skies are blue; the sunshine is exceptionally bright.





Why Manitoba Wheat Leads the Whole World

It is a well-known fact that the farther north wheat can be matured the higher is its quality for milling purposes. This is largely due to the longer period of daylight during the growing season and the absence of hot, parching winds during the summer months. Another factor in Manitoba supremacy is the large amount of nitrogenous matter in the Manitoba soil.

Exhaustive chemical experiments have shown that the percentage of gluten in Manitoba wheats is much higher than in any other samples grown in America. The flour from this wheat makes a high loaf, with a large moisture content and good color.

The productiveness of the famous Manitoba soil may therefore be set down as due both to climatic conditions and soil properties. The exceptional fertility is derived from the accumulation of ages of decayed vegetable matter in the soil strata, abundant rainfall at the most favorable seasons of the year, and long days of sunshine.

Manitoba is a Happy Hunting Ground for the Sportsman

finest harbors, on Hudson Bay, namely, Churchill and Nelson. So that the tremendous advantages of her vast prairies must now be added those of direct ocean routes to the world's markets.

The Hudson Bay route for the shipment of grain and produce from the Canadian West and the North-western United States to European markets is between 700 and 800 miles shorter than other routes. The completion of the Hudson Bay Railway, now building, will be followed by the establishment of fast liners from Hudson Bay ports to Europe, the Atlantic sea-coast and the British West Indies; so that a great volume of world-wide com-

Early Maturity of Grain in Manitoba

The figures represent the average number of days it took to ripen for the five years ending 1909:—

Place	Wheat Ripe	Oats Ripe	Meadow Barley
Lacombe, Alberta	In 139 days	In 126 days	In 109 days
Indian Head, Sask.	In 139 days	In 115 days	In 98 days
Brandon, Manitoba	In 121 days	In 106 days	In 87 days

New Manitoba

Manitoba holds a unique position as the only Prairie-Maritime Province in the Dominion of Canada. By the recent boundary extension northward and eastward to the shores of Hudson Bay, Manitoba gains not only a wonderful wealth of agricultural land, timber, fisheries, water-powers and minerals, but also a maritime coast-line which includes the two

merce will sweep throughout the length and breadth of Manitoba.

From the results already obtained here and there in the new territory and from a study of climatic conditions and the soil, there is no doubt that mixed farming will prove a great success in many portions of New Manitoba. Many large tracts of excellent land are to be found, suitable to the cultivation of

all manner of vegetables, wheat, barley and small fruits, while in some places the conditions for stock-raising are ideal.

The nature of the new country, of course, varies greatly. An immense clay belt, ten thousand square miles in area sweeps across the province north of Lake Winnipeg. In other places the soil is a light, sandy loam. There are evidences of good mineral country, and an unlimited supply of spruce, poplar, jack pine, tamarack and pulpwood. A great stretch of fairly level country extends northward, sloping towards the sea at the rate of about two feet in a mile.

It is impossible adequately to measure the richness of New Manitoba's resources until the country has been opened up by the railroads; but it is known that fish-canning factories and many valuable industries will soon spring into existence, affording unlimited revenues.

Needless to say, game of all kinds is very plentiful in the new territory, and the Manitoba game laws will protect it with the same care that has been exercised in preserving the game of the older portion of the Province.

It is interesting to note that in a recent report of the Conservation Commission at Ottawa the estimated available horse-power of Canada's rivers is 16,640,000, and that one-third of this (over 5,500,000) is credited to New Manitoba. The cheap power, heat and light which this holds in store for Manitoba residents is but one of many rich heritages belonging to the province's development in the near future.

The acquisition of this enormous and rich domain by the Province is due to the persistent efforts of Sir Rodmond Roblin, Manitoba's distinguished Premier. For years he fought strenuously to gain for Manitoba her rights to equality in confederation, and his victory has been complete.

Educational Advantages

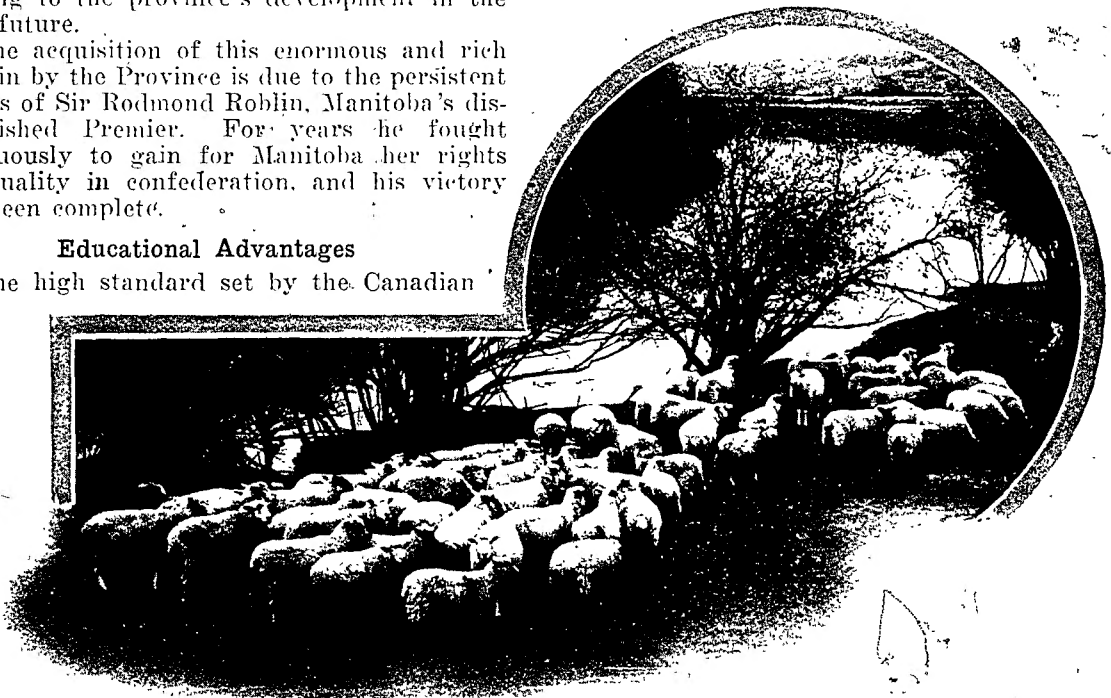
The high standard set by the Canadian

system of education is known the world over. Manitoba's great school system has kept pace with the times, and the incoming settler need have no fear that in Manitoba his children will be deprived of educational advantages; on the contrary, he will find the schools of Manitoba thoroughly up-to-date in equipment, the teachers competent and the courses carefully selected and supervised.

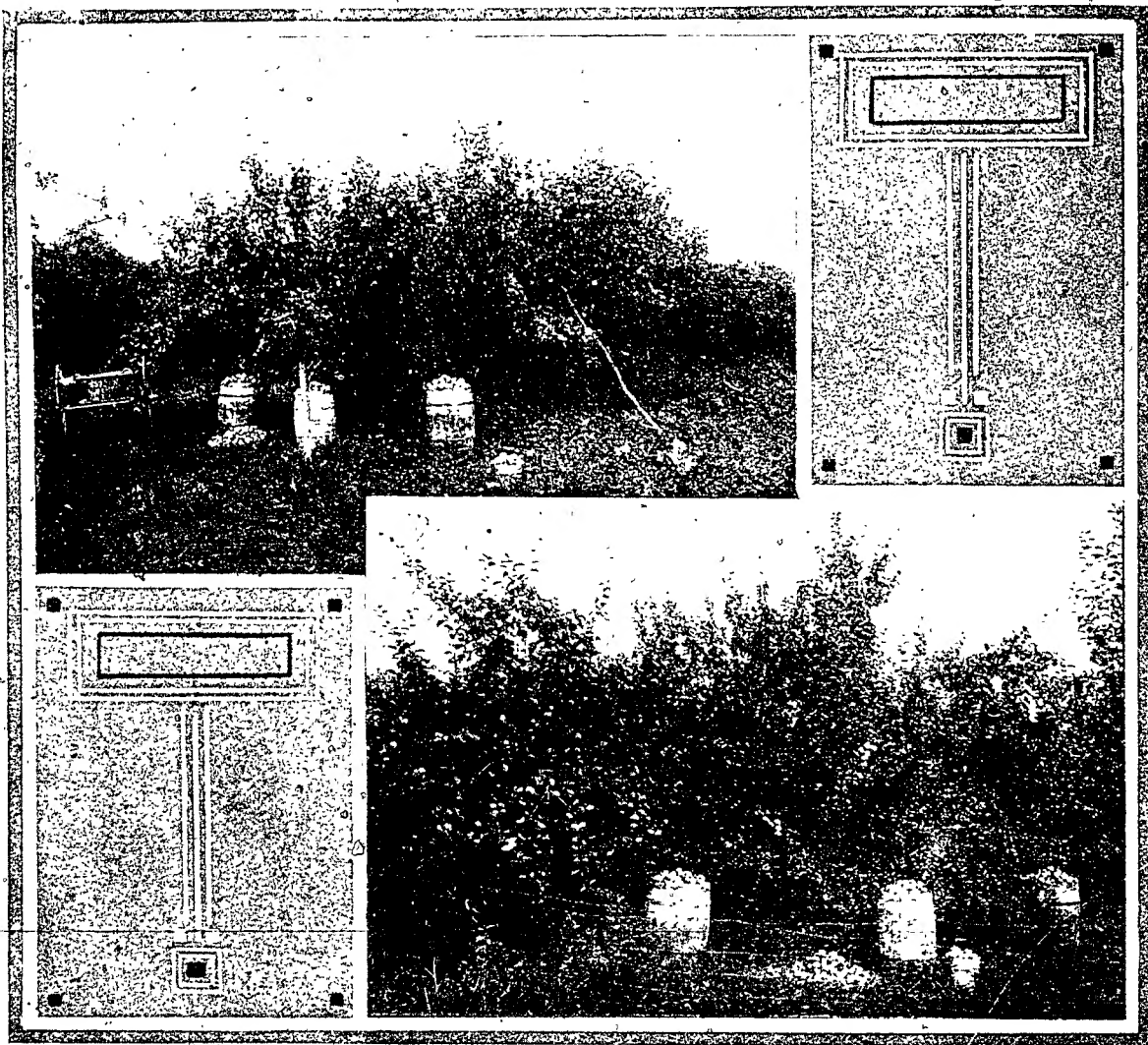
Nor must it be imagined that this efficiency in education is confined to the cities and towns. The problem of the rural school has long been the subject of careful consideration by the authorities and the result is proving highly satisfactory.

The old-time pioneer school has dropped out like the mud that choked the crevices between its logs, and has been lost in the eddies of modern improvement like the straw that thatched its roof. In its stead has come a strong tendency towards consolidation. By this is meant the merging of several small, inefficient school districts into one large one—large enough in numbers to form a school full of energy and spirit, where the various forms of education may be dealt with, and large enough in area to provide sufficient funds to build, equip and operate a big school at a moderate cost.

Pupils living over one mile from the school-house in consolidated school districts are conveyed to and from school each day at the public expense. This feature at once eliminates



On the banks of the Assiniboine River, Manitoba



A. P. Stevenson's Orchard, Pine Grove Nursery, Dunston, Manitoba

any element of unfairness in the matter of taxes to the parents of pupils living farthest away. The expense is "pooled." Consolidation of schools, as it is known in Manitoba, has done much to prevent any spirit of sectionalism by broadening the outlook of the respective communities. The vans used for transporting the children are all well covered and protected from the weather, so that only in a few cases has it been found necessary to use foot-warmers. So successful has the plan proved that the attendance has greatly increased because of it.

Aside from the advantage of having the children at home every night and of having them in good care coming and going, a high-school education is also afforded by these consolidated schools. The large schools broaden the character and prevent selfishness; a healthy, active school spirit is manifest and all kinds of sports are carried on with zest.

Consolidation of schools in Manitoba was introduced in 1905 by Hon. Colin H. Campbell,

then Minister of Education, though at present Minister of Public Works. At that time the plan was an experiment, but it has long since passed that stage and proved the wisdom of its introduction into Manitoba. The present Minister of Education, Hon. George R. Coldwell, has made a special study of conditions in the rural districts, personally visiting a large number of the schools and acquainting himself thoroughly with their needs. The result has been that the Department of Education has been able intelligently to co-operate all along the line, both in the consolidated school districts and individual districts.

The formation of school districts and the operation of the schools are entirely in the hands of the people, the Department of Education lending any necessary assistance and exercising only a supervision over them.

These schools are maintained by the taxes levied by the people on themselves through their Municipal Councils, supplemented by generous grants from the Government.

All teachers in these schools are certificated by the Department of Education and all must attend a Government training school before receiving such certificate.

The fact that what Manitoba is doing in the cause of rural education is being commented upon not only in other parts of Canada but also in the United States will perhaps give some idea of Manitoba's initiative. The welfare of her citizens in all walks of life governs her decisions and her actions, but particularly is this so in all problems which affect the agricultural population. The past decade has seen accordingly a development which has been a matter of wonder.

The newcomer steps at once into these benefits of past experience, and in choosing Manitoba as his home he is choosing a place where educational facilities are unsurpassed and where his family may remain together under the home roof until such time as the young man or young woman may elect to attend a university.

The Manitoba Agricultural College

Manitoba was the first province in Western Canada to establish a Provincial Agricultural College. The Government was quick to recognize agriculture as the chief basis of the Province's great prosperity and has always done everything in its power to further the interests of the farmer and to look after the incoming settler.

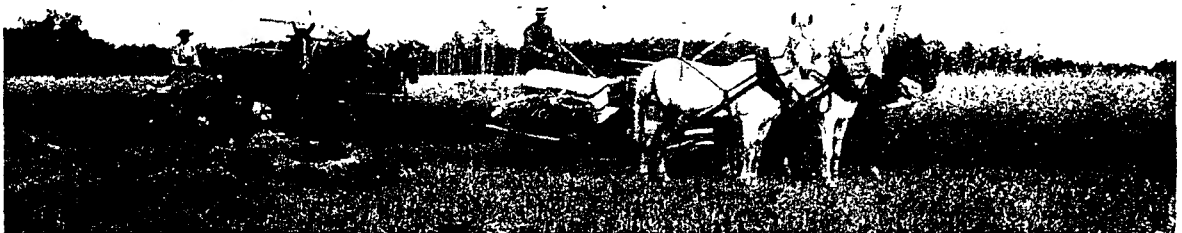
So rapid has been the progress of the Manitoba Agricultural College since its inauguration in 1906 that the original provision in the matter of accommodation and equipment has been entirely outgrown. In 1910 the Government therefore decided to build a new and larger college on a larger tract of suitable land, and these new quarters are now nearing com-

pletion and will be available for use this year. The buildings are being erected on a large scale to accommodate 500 or 600 students during the winter months and an equal number in the summer. All the buildings are fireproof and models of construction, architecture and equipment. No expense is being spared to provide a college where the young men and women of Manitoba farms may have the highest degree of preparation for their work.

The subject of scientific farming is one in which Hon. George Lawrence, Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, is deeply interested; he believes that it is essential in an agricultural country like Manitoba that not only the farmer's son should be afforded every educational advantage, but that the fathers and mothers at home should be given a share of these advantages.

To this end, special demonstration and instruction trains are annually sent out from the Agricultural College, carrying college professors and other experts, and wherever these trains stop the agricultural population of the district assembles; the men are taught the newest discoveries of agricultural science and the women learn much to help them in the management of their special sphere of farm life. Keen and intelligent interest has been aroused and the results are far-reaching.

Demonstration farms operated by the Government, financial aid to agricultural societies, plowing matches, grants for the advancement of the poultry industry, etc.—these are but a very few of the additional advantages provided the Manitoba farmer by the Government of the Province. Much could be written about the advancements among the agricultural class of Manitoba which, finding beginning now, will harvest continued benefits during the years to come; but space will not permit.



Oats, 80 bushels to the acre, farm of George Gillespie, near Gladstone, Manitoba

Mixed Farming In Manitoba

Why It Is One of the Greatest Money-making Opportunities in the Empire



THE demand of the Manitoba markets alone for all manner of mixed farming produce is so insistent and so greatly in excess of the supply that any man of ordinary intelligence and application can score instantaneous success as a producer. The prices which prevail are high. The money is paid immediately on delivery. There is an unlimited call for milk, sweet cream, butter, eggs, dressed poultry, sheep, hogs and beef cattle, besides vegetables of all kinds, small fruits, honey—in short, every product which the farmer can supply.

One has only to glance at a few of the importation figures to obtain an idea of the great money-making opportunity which the home market provides. These importation figures represent but partially the degree in which the demand exceeds the supply from Manitoba sources. The City of Winnipeg alone is sufficient confirmation.

The creamery companies of Winnipeg paid \$102,000 for milk and sweet cream last year, imported from St. Paul and Minneapolis in the State of Minnesota, United States. From Eastern Canada during the same period Winnipeg produce merchants imported 1,700,000 pounds of creamery butter, mainly for local distribution. A portion of the butter imported came from as far away as New Zealand.

One Winnipeg firm alone imported 40,209 live sheep from the United States during the year and 7,800 dressed carcasses, besides 7,880 live sheep



Fodder Corn Grows Well in Manitoba

from Eastern Canada. The same firm brought in twenty carloads of hog products from the United States and 110 carloads of eggs, butter and cheese. They imported from the United States no less than twenty-five carloads of eggs, 12,000 dozen to the car, or a total of 300,000 dozen. One firm, remember, in the city of Winnipeg alone!

Even the smaller centres of Manitoba are importing in quantities also. Four carloads of eggs, or about 48,000 dozen, were recently put into cold storage in Brandon; these were imported from the United States. The same conditions apply to poultry, dressed for market.

Many instances might be given of the remarkable success attained by men with no preliminary experience in dairying. A young Irishman who came to Manitoba and had never been engaged in dairying or farming is at present receiving a profit of fifty-six dollars a year from each of his cows. In another instance two young men who started with only a few hundred dollars a few years ago now have a huge dairying business and are worth today over thirty thousand dollars.

The following letter has just been received by the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, from Kil-larney, Manitoba:

Dear Sir.—Please accept our sincere thanks for cut-glass bowl we received from you for dressed poultry exhibit here. It was a splendid show for the first one held here. It's wonderful how the poultry industry has become popular in this district.

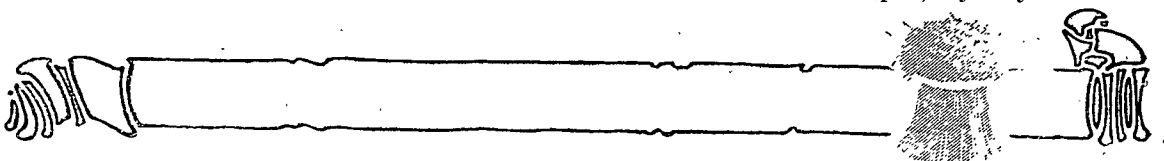
I have much pleasure in saying that this Christmas we shipped to Winnipeg \$2,000 worth of dressed poultry from December 2nd to December 21st, a period of nineteen days.

This is only our second season in Manitoba at poultry farming, and we state and prove beyond all doubts there's lots of money in poultry. Yours very sincerely,

Cross Bros. (per) Sydney H. Cross.



The golden egg is not a fairy tale in Manitoba





Hereford Herd, owned by John Wallace, Cartwright, Manitoba

Manitoba has one great advantage over many competitors in that the farmer can grow immense crops of coarse grains for feed purposes. The yields of heavy oats obtained from properly cultivated Manitoba soil would astonish farmers from other sections. From the returns obtained at the Brandon Experimental Farm, covering a period of many years, it is found possible with thorough cultivation to produce crops of oats varying between seventy-five and one hundred bushels to the acre and crops of barley between forty and sixty bushels to the acre.

One advantage of growing these coarse grains is that they provide a means of rotating the crops and thus avoid continuous wheat cultivation. Barley is one of the best cleaning crops there is and it can be grown in a short season.

With an abundance of such coarse grains as barley and oats it is possible for the farmer to engage extensively in mixed farming and thus maintain the fertility of the land and at the same time keep it fairly free from noxious weeds.

These coarse grains are also particularly useful when combined with fodder corn for dairy purposes. Although corn for canning purposes has not been grown extensively in the West, fodder corn is already successfully grown and in fairly large areas. Each year shows an increase in this very useful fodder plant which, when intelligently grown, will give a large yield of succulent feed and will reach the early milk stage before fall frosts. It can be cured in the shock or made into ensilage, whichever is preferred. The yield of green fodder varies between ten and twenty-

five tons per acre, and is never known to fail no matter how dry the season may be. As is well known, this is one of the best milk producing plants grown in America.

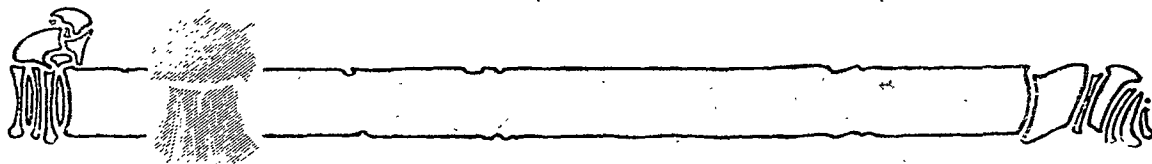
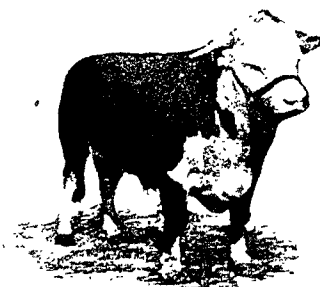
Now that alfalfa has proved a success in Manitoba, it can be used in combination with fodder corn, and thus produce a perfect ration without the necessity of using grain.

Manitoba Coarse Grains Produce Prize-Winning Stock

The success of Mr. J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, in winning the much coveted fat stock prize at Chicago, Ill., this year shows that it is possible with these coarse grains to produce prize-winning animals, animals which will win even over corn-fed stock, a fact hitherto not fully realized.

The feeds which a farmer who feeds cattle for the market has to purchase in order to balance a ration are bran and linseed cake. Alfalfa takes the place of these feeds and can be grown on almost any well drained farm in Manitoba. The feeding value of a ton of alfalfa hay is equal to a ton of wheat bran.

It has been found by careful experiment that a mixture of coarse grains such as are grown in Manitoba will produce one pound of pork (live weight) for every four



pounds of mixed grain, representing an estimated average profit of fifty per-cent.

It has also been proven that when pork is worth five cents (live weight) feed wheat is worth an average of seventy-two cents per bushel. Fed to cattle, it is worth sixty-three cents per bushel when beef brings four cents (live weight).

Brandon Experimental Farm

An interesting feature of agricultural advancement in Manitoba is the Brandon Experimental Farm. It was established in 1888 for the purpose of ascertaining the most suitable varieties of grain, fodder plants and live stock for the province of Manitoba; also for the purpose of discovering the horticultural products best adapted for the province.

In carrying out this work a large herd of live stock has been kept constantly on the farm and different classes of feed have been tested. All the more important grades of cattle are kept.

From five hundred to one thousand experiments in agricultural products are continuously under test. Since this farm was established a great many problems have been solved and much light thrown on agricultural subjects.

Among the many interesting experiments made may be cited one in which two grade steers were turned into an acre of pasture and in less than four months had gained enough in weight to pay for the acre of land off which they fed. The field selected was seeded to brome grass on summer fallow, and from May 8th to August 28th both steers were kept closely confined to this acre. Water was given them twice a day, but no grain or other feed



These Little Pigs Went to Market When They Got Fat and Sold for a Fat Price

than pasture was provided. The total gain in weight for the two animals on August 28th was 490 pounds, which at 3½ cents per pound, market value, represented a value of \$17.15. The grass not consumed by the steers was cut and made into hay. The cost of the acre on which they pastured was \$15.00.

Some idea of what excellent results can be obtained in Manitoba from milking cows may be gathered from the results obtained at the experimental farm when it is noted that each of five cows yielded over 8,000 pounds of milk per year. Three of these cows were Holsteins, one an Ayrshire and one a grade.

The "Marquis" wheat, originated on the Experimental Farm at Brandon, has twice proved to be the "best in the world" according to competent judges at international competitions.

With great facilities available in Manitoba for the highest education in agricultural science, with almost unbelievable prosperity prevailing within the borders of the province, with the hearty co-operation of a progressive Government, it will be seen at once that the opportunity which the Manitoba farmer enjoys is unparalleled. Educational movements have not been confined to the farmer alone but have extended to his family as well. If the farmer and the farmer's son have been quick to respond where their interests were concerned, so have their wives and daughters.

The establishment among farm women of "Home Economics Societies," as they are called, has also produced very gratifying returns. These societies have for their object the stimulation of an interest in home improvement and



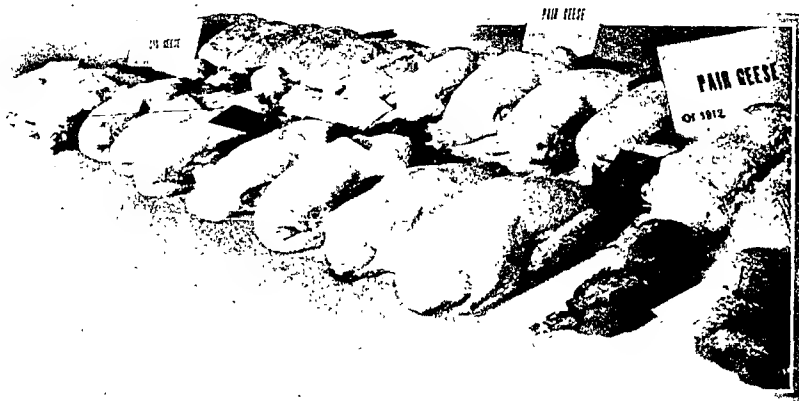
Turkeys at Brandon Dressed Poultry Show

MIXED FARMING

the advancement of the community towards better living. Among the many subjects discussed at the society meetings may be mentioned: "Food and Its Preparation," "Sanitation and Hygiene," "The House and Its Furnishing," "Home Management," "Needlework and Dressmaking," etc., etc. The effect of this work has been strikingly apparent in the fact that exhibits of the Manitoba Economic Societies at international domestic science events have been capturing first honors from the rest of the Canadian and United States Exhibits."

It is true that Manitoba already sets a world standard in agriculture, which is one reason why Winnipeg is the focus of the world's gaze as crops near the garnering. But it is equally true that the Manitoba farmer is not stopping there. He is making of his life and his work much more than a mere vocation; he is elevating the standards of agricultural pursuit to the dignified plane of a scientific profession, an outcome which must find its logical expression in greater and even better production than that which has already won for Manitoba first honors in the markets of the world.

At the back of this booklet will be found data of interest to the intending settler, telling him how to proceed from the time he leaves his own country till he reaches his new home in Manitoba.



Geese at Brandon Dressed Poultry Show

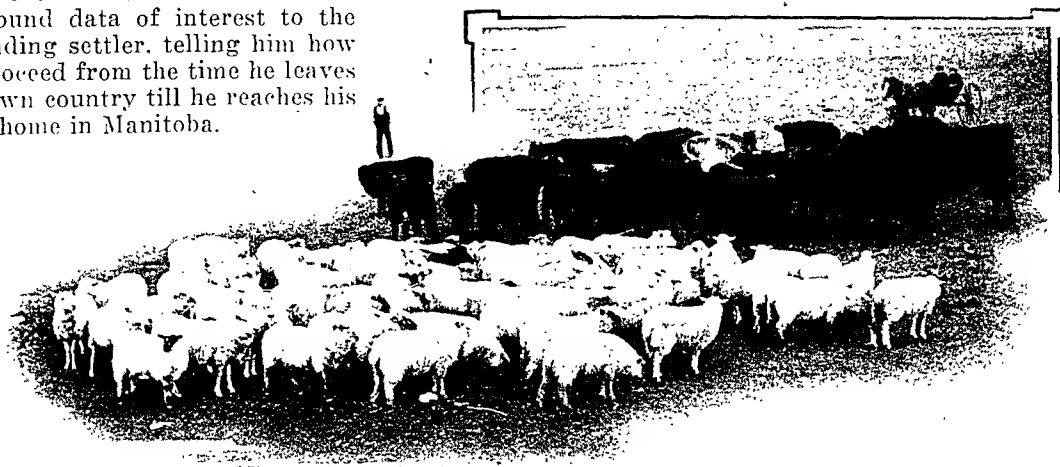
SIGNIFICANT FIGURES

Table showing difference in freight rates on wheat from points in the Western Provinces and corresponding distance in Manitoba to Port Arthur:—

Place	Freight per		Difference
	100 lbs.	Per bushel	
Edmonton, Alta. . .	25 cents	15 cents	9 cents per bushel
Winnipeg, Man. . .	10 cents	6 cents	\$1.80 per acre per year
Lethbridge, Alta. . .	23 cents	13½ cents	6 cents per bushel
Boissevain, Man. . .	13 cents	7½ cents	\$1.20 per acre per year
Battleford, Sask. . .	24 cents	14½ cents	6½ cents per bushel
Brandon, Man. . . .	13 cents	7½ cents	\$1.32 per acre per year

There is a corresponding difference in all other freight rates in favor of Manitoba.

Manitoba extends a sincere invitation to the home-seeker, and a hearty welcome awaits the new-comer at the end of the journey. As already stated, the facts herein set forth represent but a brief sketch of the opportunities in this great British province; but if it impresses the reader with the importance of investigating what Manitoba has to offer, it will have performed the service in his own best interests for which it is intended.



On John Carr's Farm, near Wattsvew—Sheep and Cattle Thrive in Manitoba and the Demand of the Home Market Alone Is Insatiable

Where to Locate

Manitoba has many fine Municipalities from which to choose.



THE Department of Agriculture and Immigration recently requested the various municipalities within the Province for particulars as to their respective districts and communities, and there follow herewith the write-ups received in response. Not all the municipalities in Manitoba are represented, but some idea may be gathered from these pages as to the wide range of choice which is open to the incoming settler. The information may be relied upon; the camera tells the truth.



Plenty of Good Water and Wood

The country is mostly rolling prairie with some bluffs in the north-western portion.

Further information will be furnished by the municipal secretary, Henry Chipperfield, McAuley, Man.

ARGYLE

Argyle is a rural municipality with 185,350 acres of assessable land. Of this 75,000 acres are under cultivation. The price of improved land runs from \$25 to \$30 per acre. There are over 100,000 acres of uncultivated land which can be purchased at from \$20 to \$25 per acre.

Argyle land is, generally, a black loam with a clay subsoil. First-class water is found in most neighborhoods at a depth of from ten to thirty feet. Through this fine stretch of prairie land runs the Canadian Northern and its Wakopa Branch.

The municipality includes several enterprising towns such as Greenway, Baldur, Glenora, and Neelin. Splendid markets are also found in the thriving towns.

ARTHUR

It would be difficult to describe the rural municipality of Arthur without associating



On the White Mud River

ARCHIE

Archie Municipality consists of six townships, and is directly north of the main line of the C.P.R. on the western boundary of the Province. The soil is black loam on clay subsoil for the most part, from twelve inches to three feet deep, with abundance of good water at easy depths. The district is well drained by coulees to the Assiniboine River, which runs through a corner of the municipality, and is very suitable for mixed farming. The crops are uniformly good—wheat, 20 to 40 bus. per acre; barley, 25 to 40 bus. per acre; oats, 40 to 80 bus. per acre. Flax is also a profitable crop, and dairying, cattle and horse breeding add considerably to the prosperity of the district. The district is served by the main line of the C.P.R., the main line of the G.T.P., the Kirkella Branch of the C.P.R., and the Virden-McAuley extension (C.P.R.) is built through the municipality.

In addition to the surrounding towns we have McAuley and Manson, situated in the municipality, good live business centres.

The population is Canadian, English, Scotch and Irish, with some Swedes.

There are numerous schools and churches, and the municipality is served by the Manitoba Government Telephone.

There is still some wild land at from \$15 per acre up, and improved farms at \$20 per acre and upwards.



with it the independent town of Melita, which is situated within its boundaries, contains the municipal buildings, court house, county court and land registration offices and is, in fact, the chief centre of the Municipality of Arthur and dependent thereon for the largest part of its trade.

The Municipality of Arthur comprises 288 sections of land, or eight townships, of the richest farming land in the Province. Water is plentiful, and wheat and other cereals and fodder plants of all kinds flourish.

The Municipality of Arthur is watered by the Souris River, North and South Antlers and several other large creeks, affording sufficient water for all farming purposes.

Natural gas has been found in proximity to the Antler Creeks and Souris River in appreciable quantities. Coal has also been found in small quantities.

Railway facilities are exceptionally good, there being now two branches of the C.P.R. running through the municipality, with the prospect of other important accessions in the near future.

The elevators in the municipality are: At Dahy, two; Cameron, three; Elva, four, and Coulter, one, with a total capacity of about 200,000 bushels. Melita has five elevators with a capacity of about 161,000 bushels, which is abundant testimony of the productiveness of the soil and the industry of the inhabitants.

Education is not by any means neglected, there being no less than sixteen rural schools to provide instruction for the young and rising generation.



Near Gladstone, Manitoba

Besides the town of Melita there are also the unincorporated villages of Elva, Coulter, Cameron and Dahy, each having their full complement of stores, blacksmith and machine shops, etc.

The values of land range from \$20 to \$30 and upwards, but it is still possible at these prices for investors and others to obtain excellent properties, giving exceedingly gratifying returns. Any further information may be obtained from Samuel D. Hannah, Reeve, Waskada, Man.

TOWN OF MELITA

This town is situated within the Rural Municipality of Arthur, near the banks of the Souris River. The town park, which is admitted to be one of the finest and most picturesque in the province, contains the racecourse and agricultural buildings.

The Collegiate and High School is a very creditable edifice, and cost in the neighborhood of \$30,000. This institution is presided over by a principal of known ability and a staff of highly qualified assistants, and has a provincial reputation of high standing as an educational establishment.

Melita has a 200-barrel flour mill, two machine shops, with the most modern machinery; a butter factory of 1-500 lbs. capacity, drawing support from the neighboring municipalities, and a pump factory. There are also churches, general stores, hotels, mercantile establishments of various kinds, two newspapers, etc.

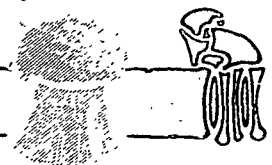
Melita is a distributing centre of the Imperial Oil Company.

There are only two doctors for all this and surrounding territory, as the population may be aptly described as rugged and healthful, and the sanitary conditions are all that could be desired.

For further information communicate with R. M. Graham, Mayor, Melita, Man.

BIFROST

Area of municipality is, approximately 571,000 acres. Soil is black loam from four inches to about two feet deep, average sixteen inches deep, on grayish-white hard clay sub-soil. Is watered by Lake Winnipeg and Icelandie River. Good water is obtainable at a moderate depth, from 35 feet to 300 feet. Numerous flowing wells are in the district at that depth. The majority of these wells are inside the 100-foot mark.





Home of James Armstrong, near Birtle, Manitoba

Mixed farming is followed. Grains raised are oats, barley and wheat. Some flax is also grown. The leading crops are oats and barley.

Dairying is a prominent industry, two creameries being in the municipality, one at Icelandic River—a private concern—and the other at Arborg, a farmer's co-operative association. This latter turned out during the summer season of 1911, 56,000 pounds of butter. Markets are: Arborg, Icelandic River and Winnipeg.

There are about 1,000 homesteads yet available in the municipality. Average price of wild land is about \$8 an acre; cultivated or improved lands from \$25 to \$35 per acre.

Average crop last year: Wheat, 25 bushels per acre; oats, 50 bushels, and barley, 40 bushels. Flax yielded 25 bushels to the acre where grown.

The C.P.R. Toulon line runs through the municipality as far as Arborg, in township 22, 2 E. Construction work is already commenced on the C.P.R. Gimli extension along the lake to Riverton, and the C.N.R. Roseisle line is being built along the western boundary of the municipality.

The land is mostly covered with bush, interspersed with hay marshes. The kinds of timber are: spruce, tamarac, birch and poplar.

The present population is about 3,000. Nationalities: Icelanders, Hungarians, Ruthenians, French, Germans and Canadians.

BIRTLE

Birtle Municipality consists of nine townships, situated 175 miles west of Winnipeg on the north-western branch of the C.P.R., and the main line of the Grand Trunk. It is peopled mostly by Canadians, Americans and British, and the farmers here grow wheat, oats, barley, flax, rye, hay, alfalfa, corn, roots, vegetables and fruits; also horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, etc.—and in doing so grow rich.

Improved and unimproved lands are still available from \$10 to \$40 per acre.

The home of the champion wheat and oats for the Province of Manitoba in 1910 was the Birtle District.

Birtle Municipality is in the heart of the hard wheat belt, with first-class railway service. Local and long-distance Government telephones in nearly every farm home. First-class markets, stores and other utilities every eight or ten miles in any direction.

Pure water and plenty of fuel. The water is supplied by numerous creeks and springs and wells of varying depths.

It is generally considered that Birtle is one of the very best mixed farming districts and offers inducements of cheap land and low taxes.

For further information address Andrew Doig, Reeve, or W. D. Dodge, Secretary of the Publicity Bureau, Birtle, Manitoba.

BRANDON

Brandon is the second city of the Province of Manitoba. It is situated on the Assiniboine River 133 miles west of Winnipeg. The territory recognized by the railways as the "Brandon District" in fixing freight rates includes the most productive farming country of Manitoba and a considerable portion of the Province of Saskatchewan. This district is covered by a network of railways, all tributary to Brandon.

But the business of the wholesale men and manufacturers of Brandon is not restricted to the district known as the Brandon distributing area. They go far beyond it and sell throughout the vast prairie region of Western Canada from Winnipeg to the Peace River.

Brandon has recently become a very important railway centre and will soon be still greater. It is a divisional point on both the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways, and these railways are greatly increasing their yard trackage and other shipping facilities here, while the Grand Trunk Pacific is now preparing to run into the city. In addition to having the three Canadian transcontinental railway systems, Brandon is a terminal of the Great Northern Railway. This railway has extensive trackage facilities in the heart of the city. The Great Northern Railway has a charter to build a line from Brandon to Le Pas and is arranging to have it extended to reach a Hudson's Bay port.

The Canadian Northern Railway recently put up a station and hotel in Brandon costing five hundred thousand dollars, which is an indication that this railway expects the city to increase in population very rapidly.

There is a railway transfer system connecting all the railway lines in the city, which is a great convenience to merchants and manufac-

turers, enabling them, wherever located, to make use of all the railways.

Brandon is the only city in Western Canada which has a central steam-heating system. This has proved a very great success and enables merchants and manufacturers to heat their premises at low cost. Exhaust steam is used from the electric power plant, and by thus disposing of waste steam at a profit the power company is able to produce electric power cheaply and is ready to make favorable terms with large manufacturers. The capacity of this power plant is great enough to allow for development of a number of important industries. Electric power is also brought to Brandon from the Little Saskatchewan River about ten miles away.

Unlike most of the Western cities, Brandon is not flat. The streets slope up from the swift-flowing Assiniboine River and the country around it is beautifully undulating. The residential streets are lined with trees, and the homes of all classes of people have spacious grounds, adorned with beautiful trees, hedges and shrubs.

Brandon is becoming an important manufacturing centre. Among the articles manufactured are flour, agricultural implements, gasoline engines, fire engines, windmills, pumps, store furnishings, such as counters, show-cases and desks; church and school furnishings, including pews, pulpits and desks; sash and doors, leather, harness, tents, mattresses, overalls, corduroy coats, fur-lined coats, fur robes, bricks, cement blocks, confectionery and cigars, butter, cheese, ice cream, etc. Arrangements have been made to start a shoe factory.

The leading agricultural implement manufacturers of the United States and Canada have distributing houses in Brandon.

The wholesale houses include hardware, boots and shoes, harness, furniture, lumber, fruits, groceries and liquors.

The Dominion Government census taken in the spring of 1911 showed the population of Brandon to be 13,837 as compared with 5,620 at the previous census. At the end of 1912 the population was estimated at about 17,000. The number of names on the voters' list in October, 1912, was 5,634. During the month of October, 1912, the average daily attendance of children at the public schools and Collegiate Institute was

1,920. The attendance at the Brandon College is 350.

In Brandon is held every year the great Inter-Provincial Fair of the Western Agricultural and Arts Association, popularly known as the Brandon Summer Fair. The Summer Fair grounds cover an area of 112 acres. Although the population of Brandon is only about 17,000 the attendance at the Summer Fair is already over 80,000 and is increasing every year. Farmers come to this Fair from all parts of Western Canada. The Dominion Fair, subsidized by the Canadian Government, is to be held in Brandon in 1913, from July 15 to July 26. The Manitoba Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show, being held in Brandon every winter, is popularly known as the Brandon Winter Fair. The Winter Fair board includes representatives of the Manitoba Horse Breeders' Association, The Manitoba Cattle Breeders' Association, The Manitoba Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association, The Manitoba Poultry Association, and the Manitoba Agricultural College. The Winter Fair is growing in importance every year. The new Winter Fair arena, now being constructed, has a horse ring 200 by 80 feet, with a seating capacity for six thousand spectators.

The Dominion Government Experimental Farm at Brandon attracts many visitors. Farmers about to locate in Western Canada would do well to visit this farm before settling down. They will learn much about conditions in Western Canada.

The educational facilities are unsurpassed, the city having splendid public schools, a Col-



Vegetable Garden on Farm of S. Larcombe, Birtle, Manitoba

legiate Institute, and a Normal School for the training of teachers, while Brandon College gives a thorough university course.

The farming country around Brandon is very fertile and is celebrated as a wheat district; but, being well-watered, is especially suited for dairy farms and general stock-raising. Some of the farms in the neighborhood of Brandon might be advantageously sub-divided into market gardens.

BRENDA

With its southerly boundary resting on the international dividing line between Canada and the United States and situated to the west of Turtle Mountain, Brenda Municipality extends with part of Arthur Municipality to the north and west toward the Souris River, and is a beautifully undulating tract of land.

The soil is a deep black loam, unsurpassed for fertility, which fact is evidenced by the bountiful crops which are at this writing standing in square miles of shocks, divided off by the highways of the country.

Excellent railway accommodation is given by the two branches of the C.P.R. Connections are made daily east, west and north.

Good water is obtainable, and a general appearance of prosperity is noticeable in farm buildings, and the class and number of fine horses that are used to till the land.

Four thriving villages in the municipality—Napinka, Waskada, Goodlands and Medora—form centres of business and also of religious, educational and social activities.

The Government has provided a very efficient telephone service, locally centered at Waskada, where are also the municipal offices, and where lately an energetic Agricultural Society has been formed for farm improvement and friendly rivalry at the annual fairs.

The whole of this tract was originally settled by persons who had little or no means to start with. Of late some have retired from the farms comfortably well off, but the majority of the old-timers are content to remain on the spot where they have succeeded.

The following statement, showing the value of farm products in the Brandon District for the year 1911, was computed from Government reports of Manitoba and Saskatchewan by Mr. A. E. McKenzie, President of the Brandon Board of Trade.

		Value of Each	
Wheat	48,290,117 bus. (a \$.72	\$34,768,884.24	
Oats	64,702,699 " (a .30	19,410,809.70	
Barley	17,841,384 " (a .50	8,920,692.00	
Flax	923,067 " (a 1.50	1,384,600.50	
Rye	49,207 " (a .60	29,524.20	
Peas	22,945 " (a 1.00	22,945.00	
Potatoes	6,221,685 " (a .40	2,488,674.00	
Roots	2,530,793 " (a .20	506,158.60	
			\$ 67,532,288.24
Dairy Products			1,077,282.39
Poultry—			
Turkeys		\$ 116,523.54	
Geese		27,918.70	
Chickens		170,286.30	
			314,728.54
Eggs			255,429.36
Horses	Value	\$51,999,890.00	
Cattle	"	11,127,760.00	
Sheep	"	158,136.00	
Pigs	"	1,050,420.00	
			64,336,206.00
Hay Crops—			
Cultivated		\$ 1,978,299.00	
Native		2,625,000.00	
			4,603,299.00
			\$138,119,233.53



Rosser Avenue, Brandon, the Second City of Manitoba

TOWN OF BOISSEVAIN

The Town of Boissevain is situated on the Pembina branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 184 miles south-west of Winnipeg, in the centre of the famous wheat district of Turtle Mountain. The altitude of the town is over 1,600 feet above sea level. It is a healthy and picturesque place and most desirable as a residential town.

Fourteen miles to the south is situated Lake Max, a pretty and popular summer resort, affording the usual facilities for boating, bathing and fishing.

The educational facilities are of the best. There is a High School. The school buildings consist of two large, commodious and modern two-story structures, each containing four rooms. The work of the school is carried on by a competent staff of seven teachers.

The following religious denominations are represented: Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist.

Besides the Pembina branch of the C.P.R., we have also the Brandon, Saskatchewan and Hudson Bay Railroad, which is operated by the Great Northern Railroad, giving Boissevain train connections in all directions. The C.P.R. also has under construction and almost finished a branch line running from Boissevain to Lauder, to be extended westward from the

latter point. The C.P.R. also holds a charter from the Dominion Government for the construction of a line from Osborne to a point at or near Boissevain. A daily passenger service on the C.P.R. and the B.S. & H.B. is enjoyed, and in the summer time the C.P.R. also runs a tri-weekly to Winnipeg and return. A passenger service will also be in operation on the Lauder branch as soon as it is completed. This, with a prospective branch from Glenboro, should in the near future make Boissevain one of the important railway centres of Manitoba, with shipping facilities sufficient to induce the establishment of manufactories of various kinds.

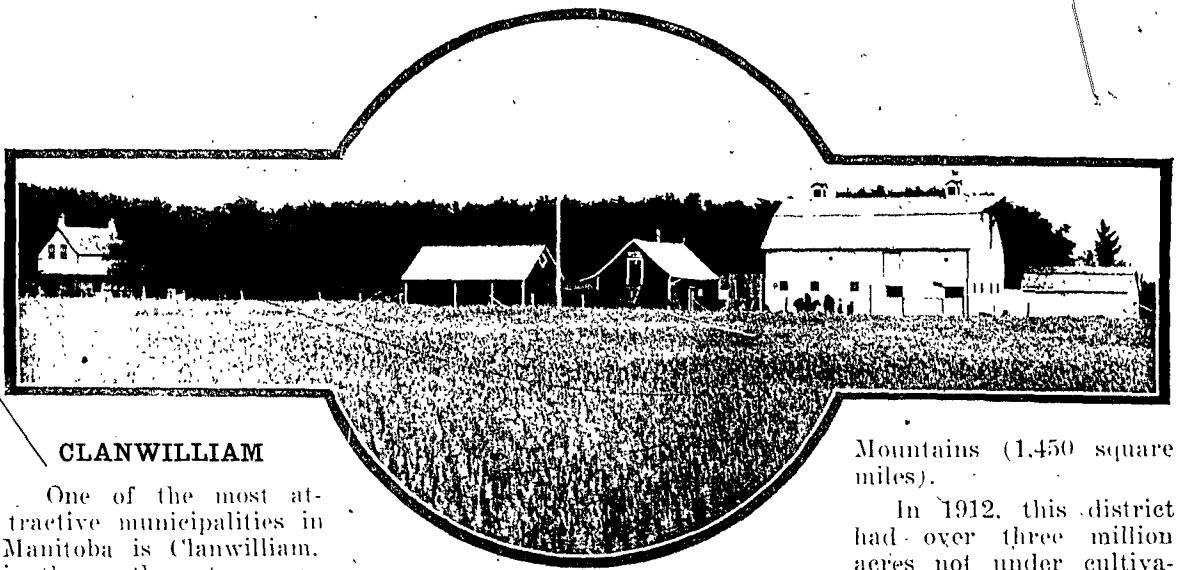
Boissevain has five elevators with a combined capacity of 175,000 bushels; also a modern and thoroughly up-to-date flour mill with a capacity of 250 barrels of flour per day.

The Government land titles office, a substantial two-story brick structure, is also located here.

Boissevain also owns and operates its own electric light and steam-heating plant.

The town hall and municipal building, erected in 1910 at a cost of \$20,000, is a substantial stone and brick building, modern and up-to-date in every respect.

The welfare of the travelling public is well catered to by two first-class hotels.



CLANWILLIAM

One of the most attractive municipalities in Manitoba is Clanwilliam, in the north-western portion of the Province. Here are found a fine, productive soil, good water, pasturage and hay. The settlers in this region are in close proximity to the heavily timbered Riding Mountains and fuel and timber are to be obtained in abundance.

Land prices range from \$8 to \$20 an acre. This is a district of good crops. It is especially famous for the quality and abundant yield of oats. Minnedosa, Franklin, Bethany and other points afford good markets, conveniently near.

The region is a paradise for the sportsman, the ponds being much frequented by ducks, and in the adjacent Riding Mountains can be found the big game, such as moose and elk. For more information write to the Reeve of Clanwilliam, Minnedosa, Man.

DAUPHIN DISTRICT

Dauphin District covers 3,948,526 acres in the north-west section of Manitoba between and around the Riding Mountains and the Duck Mountains, skirting Lakes Winnipeg and Winnipegosis, and including Lake Dauphin. The whole district is more or less thickly timbered, varying from scattered clumps of willows bordering the Assiniboine in the south-west to groves of poplar and coniferous forests on the mountains. The country is well drained by the Vermilion, the Ochre, the Turtle, the Valley and the Wilson Rivers.

Soil is rich alluvial loam, two to four feet deep, on clay subsoil. A fine and sure mixed farming district. Crops of wheat, barley, oats, maize, alfalfa and ordinary farm produce are abundant.

Settlers having no timber on their lands may obtain permits to cut dry timber for fuel to the extent of twenty-five cords for twenty-five cents in the forest reserves in Riding Mountains (1,535 square miles), and Duck

Mountains (1,450 square miles).

In 1912, this district had over three million acres not under cultivation, a population of about 36,000 people, over 6,000

homesteads open for entry, and an average Grain yield per acre: Wheat 20.1 bushels; oats, 43.4 bushels; roots, 24.5 bushels. Besides these crops barley, flax, hay, alfalfa, fodder, corn, etc., are grown. All manner of vegetables also, and, wherever attempted, fruit growing has met with gratifying success.

Dauphin, Valley River and Sifton are markets for grain and cattle, poultry, vegetables, beef, pork and honey. Surplus products are shipped to Winnipeg, which affords a splendid market within easy reach.

The settlers in the Dauphin district are mostly of British, Canadian and American birth, but there are two large settlements of Galicians who are doing well and supply much needed labor.

The vast Dauphin region contains hundreds of thousands of acres of land, inexhaustibly fertile. Farmers in the richly diversified Dauphin country build up ideal homes. The powerful tractors of modern days have banished the terrors of "scrub breaking," and thousands of acres are being broken every year with steam plow.

Dauphin district has never known a crop failure. The many groves and bluffs afford shelter, and the many running streams which take their rise in the Riding and Duck Mountains give the region ideal natural drainage.

Further particulars may be had by writing to the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Dauphin, Man.

TOWN OF DAUPHIN

Dauphin Town has kept pace with the development of the surrounding country and with the expansion of the Canadian Northern. It is now a fine substantial place, with about five thousand population. It has a splendid

site, and is well laid out. It has many miles of good streets and over twelve miles of cement sidewalks. It has twelve miles of trunk sewers and nineteen miles of water mains, which carry to the homes of the people pure, health-giving water from inexhaustible springs in the Riding Mountains.

A Railway Centre

Dauphin is the home of hundreds of railway workers, being one of the most important divisional points on the Canadian Northern. The railway company has here a 22-stall round-house in which 500 men are employed, with an annual payroll of over \$1,000,000, and a depot is being built, which would be a credit to a city of 10,000 inhabitants.

It is here that the Swan River and Prince Albert line branches off from the main line. Dauphin is also the starting point of the Canadian Northern line to Winnipegosis. Through recent extension of branches, the Town of Dauphin has been brought into touch with the magnificent country around Ste. Rose du Lac and the region east of Lake Dauphin. Projected lines will make the linking-up process complete and Dauphin, already the centre of a large tributary region, will become the natural centre of a still greater territory.

The Great Northern Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway have both promised to make connection with the city.

Commercial Importance

Dauphin has three banks, a Dominion customs house, a splendid post office building, and a fine new Dominion land titles office. Dauphin is to be made a regimental district and a judi-

cial centre, and will have a splendid new court house within a year.

Dauphin is the natural trade centre for more than four thousand square miles of territory. The stores of the town act as distributing houses—wholesale and retail—and special facilities for trade and commerce centre at Dauphin. Farm implements, farm machinery, fruits, groceries, hardware, stoves and other lines of goods for domestic use are distributed from Dauphin over the surrounding country.

There are four elevators at Dauphin, with a capacity of 150,000 bushels, and the town is a heavy shipping point for grain, being the collecting station for one of the richest agricultural districts in the world. Five hundred thousand bushels of wheat, 150,000 bushels of barley and 100,000 bushels of oats were shipped from Dauphin in 1910. This was materially increased in 1911. Competition keeps prices up and Dauphin is a favorite shipping station for farmers beyond the town's natural collecting limit.

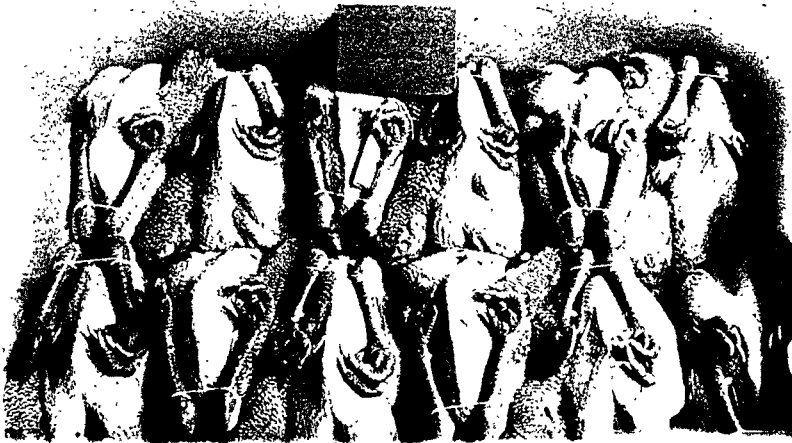
Present Industries

Dauphin industries include a flour mill with a capacity of 150 barrels per day, a creamery, two sash and door factories, a planing mill, a steam laundry, a machine shop and foundry, besides the large Canadian Northern shops. Close to the town are three sawmills which cut more than 85,000,000 feet of lumber a year.

Dauphin owns its important utilities. It starts out on its career unhampered by charters which are likely to conflict with the interests of the citizens. The town owns and operates a power plant which, besides furnishing light for commercial and domestic use, furnishes power at a low rate for industrial purposes.

Waterworks

Dauphin's waterworks system will be completed soon, work on laying the main from the reservoir to the town being already finished. The source of supply is a lake in the Riding Mountains, which will be forever protected from contamination by being included in the Dominion Government forest reserve. The lake is 1,200 feet above the level of the town, and the reservoir for the Dauphin intake main is 226 feet above the town. Water will flow to the consumer by gravity and will have a pressure of ninety pounds at the



Champion Case of Fatted Cockerels, Exhibited by T. M. Brown at Brandon Dressed Poultry Show

outlets. The water is soft and pure, and the system will cost \$500,000 completed. When the work is done Dauphin will be assured of a splendid water service for years to come, with almost no cost for maintenance. The supply sources that are tapped by the system are sufficient for a large city.

Streets and roads in and about Dauphin are good, with twelve miles of granolithic sidewalks.

Dauphin has two fine, large school buildings, which cost respectively \$44,900 and \$44,000. There are eighteen teachers, and an enrollment in February, 1911, of 400 pupils.

There are six churches in Dauphin—Presbyterian, Methodist, Anglican, Baptist, Catholic, The Holiness Movement and the Salvation Army.

The Dauphin town hall is a fine structure of brick, and cost \$22,000. In it is located the town fire department, which is equipped with two hose-and-ladder wagons, one chemical engine, two hose reels and 3,000 feet of hose. The civic offices and publicity department are in the town hall and there is a large assembly room, capable of seating 750 people, on the ground floor.

Dauphin has built and maintains a hospital. The buildings and equipment cost \$15,000. A lady superintendent and seven nurses are in attendance at the hospital, and there are twenty-six beds at the disposal of patients.

New Buildings

New buildings that are to be added to Dauphin's business equipment, or have just been completed, include: A new railway station which will cost \$50,000, work on which is now in hand; a new land titles office, to cost \$15,000; addition to the Canadian Northern roundhouse, to cost \$20,000; a new warehouse for farm implements, and several new business blocks, a packing plant, a mineral water factory, a new aerated water and bottling factory, and a new building for the "Dauphin Herald."

Opportunities For New Enterprises

Dauphin offers present advantages, plus unexcelled opportunities for the future. A pulp factory would find an inexhaustible supply of material. There are millions of cords of poplar close to Dauphin, and wide stretches of spruce forest that hold vast quantities of valuable wood-pulp material. With this supply of raw material at hand and Dauphin's splendid

capacity for furnishing cheap power, a pulp mill is one of the certainties of Dauphin's industrial development and will pay from the start.

A pickle and canning factory would do exceedingly well in Dauphin. Every vegetable that is commonly used for pickling can be raised with ease on the land about Dauphin, and peas, beans and sweet corn for canning. The market for great quantities of these products lies at the very edge of the loading platform, and the entire output of a large factory of this kind would be absorbed within easy distance of Dauphin.

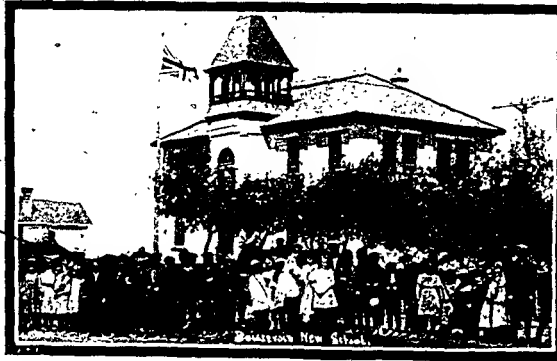
Another industry that may be established at Dauphin with profit is a factory for making household furniture. There is plenty of birch, oak, spruce, and black and white poplar about Dauphin, all of them useful in furniture making. Experiments with Dauphin poplar have demonstrated that this wood takes a high polish, and the birch wood of the district is noted for clear grain and close texture.

A packing plant for meats, and a tannery are industries that would find local supply and handy markets.

Besides the above plants that would be remunerative, and for which there is the raw material, are: Cereal mills, biscuit and confectionery, glue and binder-twine factory, cheese, butter, sterilized milk industry, beet sugar factory, hop industry, breweries, taxi-

dermists, soap manufactures, straw-board and wood-box factory, brick makers and manufacturers of fur clothing. Further opportunities offer themselves to jobbers and traders of boots and shoes, wagons, carriages and buggies, wholesale bakeries, groceries, tent and awning and mattress makers, and hotels and cafes.

Owing to the rapid progress this city is making, it has outrun all its accommodation, and at the present moment it is impossible to obtain a single house to rent. Up to a short time ago, it was only when any of the railway employees were transferred to another section that a house was put on the market for sale. This state of things had its effect on building at the present time. There are now some fifty houses under construction and more in contemplation, notwithstanding there is a great dearth of builders and carpenters, who are getting forty and fifty cents per hour. Dauphin can easily find employment for one hundred or more builders and carpenters. The labor question is always more or less a problem; the



One of the Schools in the Town of Boissevain



Acres and Acres of Golden Grain in Dauphin District

supply is never equal to the demand for skilled mechanics, laborers, farm hands and domestic servants, all of whom Dauphin can absorb at the rate of several score per month.

Dauphin Statistics

Building permits, 1911, first six months, \$17,330; total year, 1911, \$54,255; 1912, first six months, \$80,485; increase on the first six months, \$63,155.

The assessment of the town of Dauphin is \$1,884,679.

The business tax assessment of the town is \$44,359.

The customs office receipts for the year ending March 1, 1911, were \$8,300.

The freight receipts at Dauphin station from March 1, 1911, to February 27, 1912, amounted to \$75,270.51.

The railway fares sold at Dauphin station during the same time totalled \$58,750.30.

The Canadian Northern Express Company's receipts for this period were \$15,000.

The Canadian Northern's commercial telegraph receipts were \$3,000.

The number of cars of grain shipped from Dauphin from October 1, 1911, to February 29, 1912, were 251.

A careful estimate of the town's population at the present time is 5,000.

Full information and free pamphlet on application to W. G. Langdon, Publicity Commissioner, Board of Trade, Dauphin, Man.

EDWARD

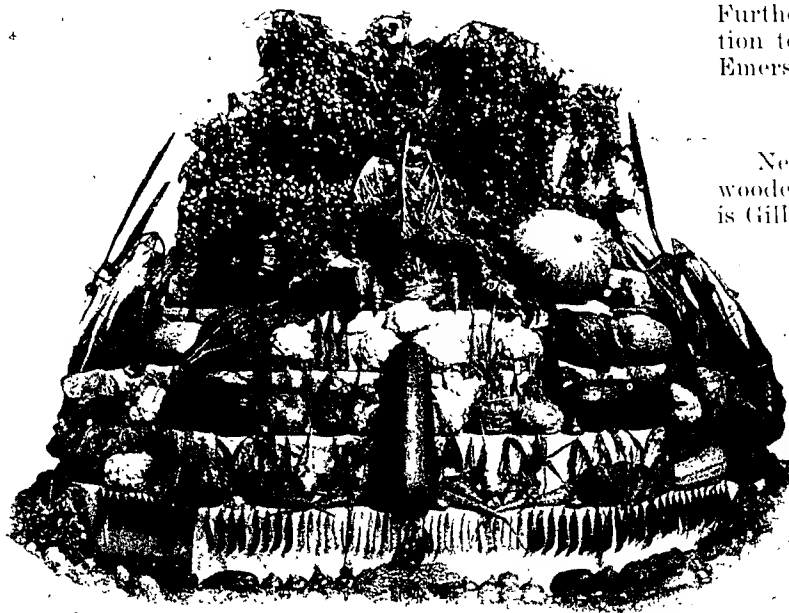
This is one of the finest rural municipalities, and is situated in the south-west corner of the Province, along the international boundary and bordering the adjacent province of Saskatchewan. It is well served by railroads, and is close enough to the great coal regions to make the fuel problem a very easy one. There are several good towns easily convenient as markets. There is an abundance of water of high quality.

Edward is a highly developed municipality, with a network of telephone lines, fine highways and good schools.

Prairie land runs in price from \$10 to \$20, and improved land from \$20 to \$40 per acre. Authorities on the subject have declared Edward to be an ideal alfalfa district. Write to Municipal Clerk, Edward Municipality, Pierston, Man.

ELLICE

The Municipality of Ellice is watered and made beautiful by the Assiniboine and Qu'Appelle Rivers. Its rich, black soil produces phenomenal crops. Unimproved lands run



Prize Exhibit of Vegetables, Dauphin District

from \$8 to \$15, and improved lands from \$25 to \$35 per acre. The highway system is in good shape and is being steadily developed. The municipality is crossed by the G.T.D. main line. This, with branches, gives Elliee unsurpassed transportation facilities.

Farming is carried on here on a wide scale with great results. The farmers are an aggressive, pushing type, partial to the best machinery and equipment and to high-grade stock. Game is abundant, and farm life in Elliee is ideal. Write H. Tillman, Secretary, Lazare, Man.

TOWN OF EMERSON

Emerson is a name famous in the West since the first settlers came in by boat from the South. It is now a thriving, modern town with a population of over 1,500.

Besides its location on a navigable river, connecting Lake Winnipeg with the head of navigation of the Red River in the States, Emerson has the advantage of being the most important railway centre along the international boundary line in either Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The C.P.R., C.N.R., G.N. and Soo lines of railway all meet at Emerson. The river is spanned by a costly railway and traffic bridge, connecting the American and Canadian railways inside the town limits.

There are handsome public buildings, all substantial structures, as well as customs house, post office, quarantine station, immigration houses, schools, churches, etc.

Emerson is an important grain shipping point, with splendid promise of future growth.

Further information upon application to W. W. Unsworth, Secretary, Emerson, Man.

GILBERT PLAINS

Nestling between the densely wooded Riding and Duck Mountains is Gilbert Plains Rural Municipality.

The rural municipality is crossed by the C.N.R. from east to west, having within its boundaries 214,121 acres, of which 64,873 acres are under cultivation. Unimproved land can be had at \$10 to \$15 per acre, and cultivated land at \$20 to \$30.

The soil is black loam, with an average yield of 20 bushels of wheat, 50 bushels of oats and 35 bushels of barley to the acre. There are numerous small creeks and two rivers; and good water is usually obtained by digging from 15 to 25 feet.

The village of Gilbert Plains has a population of over 500, and every class of business is represented. A school house, recently built, cost \$25,000.

The district is well adapted to mixed farming. Further information on request of Jas. C. Turner, Secretary, Gilbert Plains, Man.

TOWN OF GREYNA

This is a village municipality and is near the boundary line between Manitoba and Dakota.

At this point the G.N.R. from the States connects with the C.P.R. system and the Midland Railway. Greytna is an important customs port of entry, quarantine station and immigration buildings being located here at both railway stations.

It is also a well-known educational centre for the Mennonite community of the district, the Mennonite Collegiate Institute being located here, and many students are in attendance. The sum of \$20,000* was expended in 1911 to build an English public school. Among the important buildings are the churches of the Roman Catholics, Presbyterians and Lutherans. Greytna's population is 700. It is a grain shipping point of considerable consequence, having eight elevators, besides grain warehouses and loading platforms in its railway yards.

The lands in the vicinity are very productive, prices ranging from \$40 to \$50 per acre, according to improvements. Greytna is well known for its handsome streets, avenues and many shade trees, including maple, ash, elm and poplar. Further information upon request of R. Chambers, Mayor, Greytna, Man.

TOWN OF HAMIOTA

Hamiota is one of the most solid and substantial towns in west central Manitoba. There are no homesteads adjacent, but excellent unimproved farms can be secured at about \$20 per acre. Improved farms can be purchased at from \$25 to \$40 per acre.

The village municipality of Hamiota is centrally located in the rural municipality, which is crossed by the C.N.R. and C.P.R. Write to the Mayor, Hamiota, Man.

KILDONAN

This historic rural municipality adjoins the great city of Winnipeg. It has great fame for the fertility and inexhaustibility of its soil. It is the ideal spot for the market gardener, and many men are making great profits in this pleasant occupation.

The entire municipality is within five miles of the Winnipeg city market, and is reached by four good gravelled roads, which are always in excellent condition. There are several good schools, all of them reached by good sidewalks. Street-car service is to be had along both sides of the Red River. The churches are Presbyterian, Methodist and Anglican.



Cauliflower Grown in Dauphin District

The municipality comprises 17,000 acres, the soil being a rich black loam, with probably 2,000 acres under cultivation. Land for gardening purposes can be rented at \$15 per acre and upwards, and land is being offered for sale at \$150 per acre and upwards, according to location.

Many dairies, located on outlying lands, are doing a profitable business supplying the Winnipeg market, and upwards of 1,000 cows are reported, valued at \$40 to \$60 a head.

Further information upon request of S. R. Henderson, Reeve, Box 23, Louise Bridge, Man.

TOWN OF KILLARNEY

One of the most famed beauty spots in Manitoba is Killarney. It is visited every year by

tourists and camping parties who delight in the beauty of the region. Killarney is situated in the rural municipality of Turtle Mountain. It is a wonderfully picturesque and fertile region, comprising about ten townships.

It was settled in the early days of the Province by hardy pioneers, many of whom when they began homesteading were practically destitute of funds. These men have prospered with the Province, and are today comparatively wealthy. Their wealth came entirely from the soil and was the result of industry bountifully rewarded.

Killarney is a wonderfully fine district for wheat, mixed farming and stock. The farmers of Turtle Mountain municipality are progressive and enterprising, and the Killarney Agricultural Fair ranks with the best in the West.

Besides the town of Killarney there are several smaller towns in the municipality, all affording good and convenient markets. There are still some choice tracts of land at very reasonable prices. Full information can be received from the Secretary-Treasurer, Turtle Mountain Municipality, Killarney, Man.

LANSDOWNE

Lansdowne Rural Municipality comprises a large area, and is the home of some of the most efficient and enterprising farmers in Manitoba. It was formerly known as "Beautiful Plains," and is situated near the centre of the Province of Manitoba, and is reached by the C.P.R. and C.N.R., both railways having good market towns.

Among the attractive features of the municipality is the Ridge Road, running for thirty miles along the crest of the well-known beach of Lake Agassiz, Arden being the principal town along the highway.

Practically all the land of the municipality is under cultivation, owing to the development of the municipal system of drains, supplementing the rivers and smaller streams; and the district is eminently adapted for mixed farming and stock raising. Lansdowne has the advantage of good roads, good schools, good markets and telephone service.

There are very few homesteads left, but there are still limited tracts of good land, and many opportunities for profitable investment. Further information upon request of M. E. Boughton, Secretary-Treasurer, Arden, Man.

LE PAS

In the new territory acquired by Manitoba through the extension of the Province's boundaries in 1912, Le Pas was the first municipality to apply for incorporation. It is situated at the junction of three rivers, the Saskatchewan, the Carrot and the Pasquia; it is at the present northern extremity of the Western wheat plains

and at the southern end of Manitoba's new undeveloped territory.

Le Pas is an important timber town, an important fur-trading point and an important fish-shipping station. It is the most northerly station on the Manitoba system of the Canadian Northern Railway, and is the second most important river point between Winnipeg and the Rockies, including Winnipeg.

At Grand Rapids, ninety miles away from the town, Le Pas has 200,000 horse-power of waterfalls available. It is at the entrance of a magnificent 6,400,000 acre clay belt, suitable for farming, and is one of the most beautiful townsites one could wish to see. Aside from the beauty of its scenery, it is the sportsman's natural paradise.

Le Pas is bound to be a big city of the future for many reasons. The present population is 1,700, but the citizens are very wide-awake and vigorous, and the town is going ahead fast, being the focus of all the railroads northward. One of the biggest railroad and traffic bridges in Western Canada is at Le Pas, showing that great traffic from the Hudson Bay is anticipated. The town has one of the largest and most up-to-date saw-mills on the continent, is the headquarters of a river navigation company and has been a post of the Hudson Bay

Company since 1840. There are six general stores, churches, Royal North-west Mounted Police headquarters, and many other progressive features. A bylaw has been passed providing for an expenditure of \$120,000 in water-works and sewers during 1913.

The soil around Le Pas produces some of the finest vegetables grown anywhere, and the country is well drained.

Le Pas is recognized as the most natural future wholesale centre of Western Canada. Stone quarries, sufficiently large to supply the needs of Western Canada for years, lie fifty miles to the north. There are openings for manufactures of all sorts.

Two public schools, a Roman Catholic school, a hospital, several doctors, several lawyers, a moving-picture theatre, a good paper and many other features are at Le Pas. Write the Town Clerk.

LOUISE

The rural municipality of Louise is one of the most progressive in progressive Manitoba. It has a total acreage of 229,908, and of this area 152,000 acres or more are under cultivation. There are yet to be tilled 78,000 acres. An area of 1,251 acres in this fine municipality is timbered.

The municipality is served by the C.P.R., South-western Railway and the C.N.R., as well as by the branch line of the C.P.R., which runs from Wood Bay into the municipality of Pembina to the east. On these lines of railway are located the stations of Wood Bay, Pilot Mound, Crystal City, Clearwater and Purvis. The municipality has easy access to important points in North Dakota.

There are numerous schools and churches throughout these districts, as well as elevators, stores and warehouses of every description.

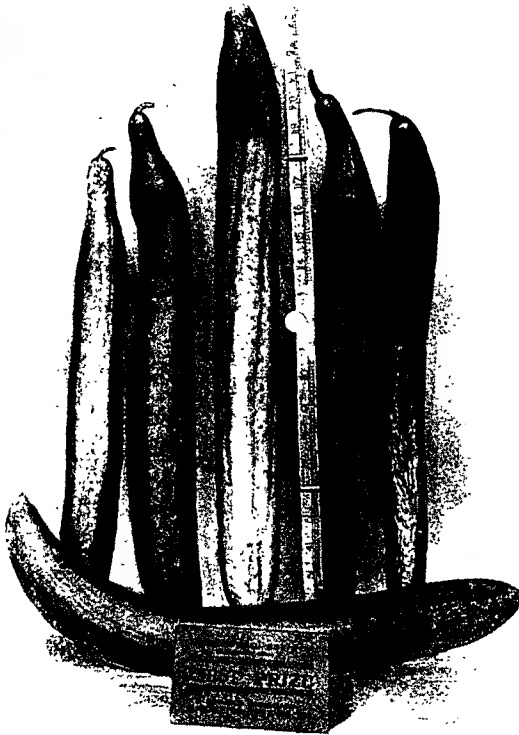
Wild land is to be had at from \$15 and upwards, and cultivated farms, with buildings, at from \$23 and upwards per acre. At the same time, however, offers of \$60 and \$70 per acre would be refused by many farmers of the district, which is well favored with roads and bridges, making the land especially desirable.

The population is entirely British. Further information upon request from W. Cranston, Clerk, Clearwater, Manitoba.

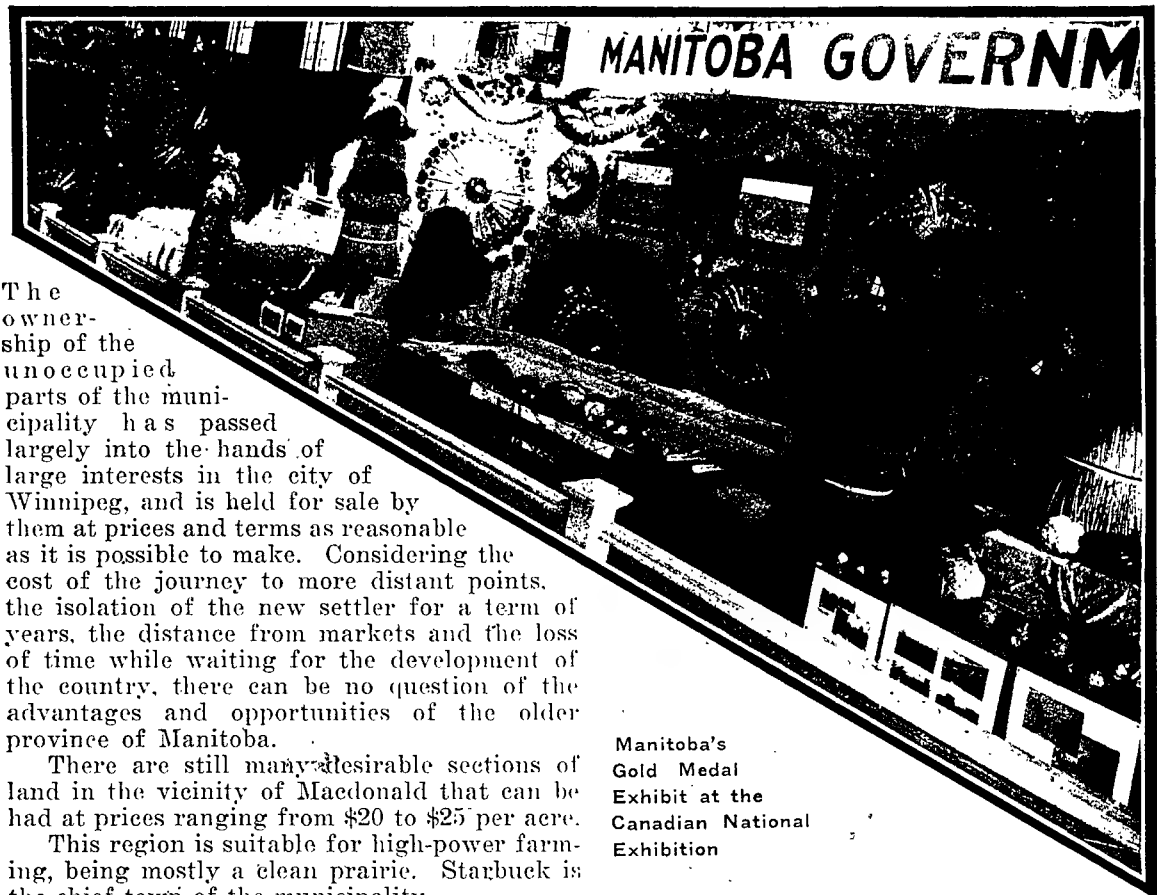
MACDONALD

Macdonald is a fine rural municipality in the Red River valley, and near enough to Winnipeg to give many of its farmers the advantage of that great city as a market and trading place.

It is drained by the La Salle and Morris Rivers, and served by four lines of railway, thus being easily accessible from Winnipeg, distant 54 miles at the nearest point.



Cucumbers at Fourteen Days' Growth in Dauphin District



The ownership of the unoccupied parts of the municipality has passed largely into the hands of large interests in the city of Winnipeg, and is held for sale by them at prices and terms as reasonable as it is possible to make. Considering the cost of the journey to more distant points, the isolation of the new settler for a term of years, the distance from markets and the loss of time while waiting for the development of the country, there can be no question of the advantages and opportunities of the older province of Manitoba.

There are still many desirable sections of land in the vicinity of Macdonald that can be had at prices ranging from \$20 to \$25 per acre.

This region is suitable for high-power farming, being mostly a clean prairie. Starbuck is the chief town of the municipality.

Manitoba's
Gold Medal
Exhibit at the
Canadian National
Exhibition

MONTCALM

The Municipality of Montcalm, which lies along the Red River from a point about forty-five miles south of Winnipeg to the international boundary, furnishes the best concrete example in Manitoba of the tendency in the Red River Valley to turn from the exclusive

grain farming of pioneer days to the infinitely more desirable pursuit of mixed farming, with the production of dairy products, the main cash item of the farmer's programme.

The land in this municipality is second in its richness to none in the world, and its farms are prosperous and settled, according to grain farming standards; but these standards have to be entirely reset for mixed dairy farming. Farms of a

thousand, fifteen hundred, or even five hundred acres will have to be broken up, and ten farms exist where before there were two or three. Intensive agriculture is taking the place of extensive agriculture there.

The municipality comprises 111,204 acres, of which 69,500 is in occupied and cultivated farms. Most of the remainder is ready for cultivation, being held by non-resident owners.

The farmers in this district are uniformly prosperous, and those who have taken up the dairying adjunct to their farming are rapidly accumulating wealth.

The settlement in Montcalm is about equally divided between French-Canadian and English or American farmers. The two classes, roughly speaking, divide the north-east and south-west portions of the territory.

The French settlements at St. Joseph, St. Pie, St. Jean-Baptiste, and St. Elizabeth are among the oldest and most famous Catholic settlements in Western Canada. At the latter place a girls' convent, with 200 pupils, is maintained by the sisters of the Order of Jesus and Mary, and a separate boys' school, with 90-100 pupils is maintained by the Brothers of La Croix, of France. There is a flour mill at St. Jean Baptiste with a capacity of 75 barrels per day.

From the station of Letellier, in this municipality, the centre of a small section where



in the past few years milk has taken the place of exclusive wheat growing. 4,000 pounds of milk comes to a single creamery in Winnipeg every day during the entire winter, and even at this season another thousand pounds of milk and cream finds daily shipment to other consignees. Winnipeg's biggest down-town cafe receives its entire supply of cream daily direct from this source. In the summer months the daily shipments of milk and cream from Letellier run to 8,000 and 9,000 pounds.

Milk is handled as a commercial adjunct to wheat raising on twenty-four farms near Letellier. One farmer alone makes wheat raising an adjunct to milk, and there is not a single exclusive dairy farm in the district. These twenty-five farmers divide between themselves an average of \$128 per day net for milk and cream during the winter season, and in the summer this daily payment ranges as high as \$176.

The agent at Letellier checks in the milk and cream shipments daily and twice monthly the cheques are handed the farmers. The estimated aggregate of these payments for 1912 totals \$48,840.00. Next year it will be \$60,000. The merchants and dealers of Montcalm are prosperous. The milk farmers never ask for credit. They will pay cash as they go, and they have the cash. The average cash payments to three of the representative farmers runs as follows:

F. Empson, milking 10 cows, payments run \$100 per month.

A. Cadieux, milking 13 cows, payments run \$125 per month.

V. Barnabe, milking 18 cows, payments run \$140 per month.

The farmers receive \$1.40 per hundred pounds for raw milk. In the summer milk is shipped twice daily, but most of the product is separated before shipment, a public station for the purpose being available; and payment is made upon the net yield of butter fat, at a rate of 30 cents per pound on a basis test of 4.5. When the cream is thus separated, the farmer gets back the skim milk free.

What has been begun at Letellier can be duplicated along every mile of the Red River Valley from the international boundary to Lake Winnipeg, and branching out on both sides of the river valley around the apron of the lake. When it is done Winnipeg will cease to cry for milk; but the profitable returns to the farmers will not cease, because the Red River Valley will then become to Western Canada what the upper Mississippi valley around Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, and Elgin, Illinois, has become to the United States—its dairy farm. Just so sure as the plains of Kansas and Iowa and the valley of the San Joachin were turned from grain to live stock, mixed farming and its products, so will the plains of Western Canada be turned, and in that turning the Red River Valley



Scene on Carrot River near Le Pas. In Timber, Minerals, Water Powers, Agricultural Areas, Fish, Oil, Furs and many other sources of natural wealth New Manitoba is a Kingdom of Overwhelming Magnitude.



Small Fruits are a Big Success in Many Parts of Manitoba. These were Grown in Dauphin District

must be, as ever, the pioneer. And just so sure as that is done, then will the value of these lands enhance, as the lands of Kansas and Iowa have gone to \$150 and \$200 per acre, and the lands of the San Joachim valley to \$500 and \$1,000 per acre. As the lands go up, the size of the holdings decrease, and sparsely settled lands will give way to a thickly settled and prosperous community.

The Municipality of Montcalm has about 150 miles of good graded roads, with some thirty good bridges, including a steel bridge on La Riviere aux Prunes at St. Jean Baptiste. St. Jean Baptiste and Letellier have each three grain elevators, and the south and north portions have the Emerson and Morris grain markets.

Its territory is crossed from south to north by the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern and the Canadian Northern Railways.

Lands can be obtained for from \$30.00 to \$40.00 per acre. Unimproved lands can be bought for about \$25.00 per acre. For further information write to Edmond Comeault, Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipality, at Letellier P.O., Manitoba.

TOWN OF MORDEN

Morden is an incorporated town, having about 1,500 inhabitants. It is admittedly one of the prettiest towns in the Province, and is situated in the midst of an unexcelled farming region. It is in the rich Red River valley and the district has long been famous for its hard wheat.

Morden is supplied with everything that goes to make up a substantial town. It has a big flour mill and is doing a large trade with a wide surrounding area.

Besides its enviable record as a shipping point for hard wheat, Morden is noted for its

beginnings in the culture of apples. It is blazing the trail in this direction. Some really productive orchards flourish in this vicinity, notably that of A. P. Stevenson.

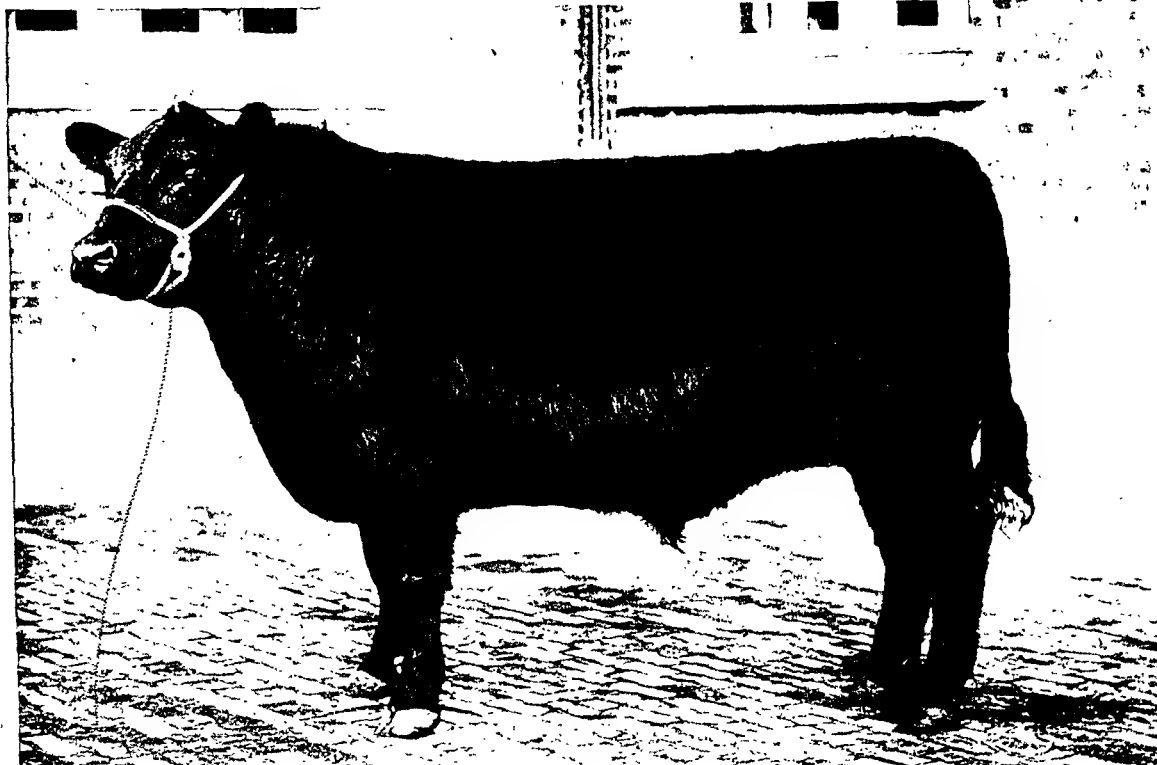
Great progress has been made in this district in the growing of alfalfa and corn, and vast quantities of poultry and dairy products find their way to the Winnipeg market, which is but 81 miles distant. The district is highly developed, having railroads, good highways and telephones.

MORRIS

Morris derived its name from the late Lieutenant-Governor Morris, first Chief Justice of Manitoba.

The municipality will, if squared, measure 18 miles by 22 miles. Land is generally level with a good fall towards Red River and Morris River, the Red River running from south to north through the municipality, and the Morris River (formerly Scratching River) from north-west to south-east of townships 4-5, range 1 east, where it joins the Red River in the Town of Morris. The Morris River, rising in township 7, range 2 west, flows through township 6, range 1 west, and township 5, range 1 west and 1 east.

The soil along the Red River and for four or five miles east and west is a heavy black loam. The western portion is good, rich black loam, somewhat lighter than in the Red River valley, with clay subsoil, splendid, rich farming land. There has never been a crop failure in the municipality. There is very little mixed farming carried on although conditions are ideal. Principal crops are: Wheat, oats, barley and flax. Roots and vegetables of all kinds yield first-class crops. Timothy hay yields well wherever farmers seed their land. Fodder corn



Glencarnock Victor, Grand Champion Fat Steer at Chicago International, 1912, owned by J. D. McGregor, Brandon—Age 2 years, 7 months; weight 1,630 lbs.

grows 8 to 12 feet high and makes the best of winter feed for stock.

The markets are good, as there are elevators at the town of Morris, Smith's Siding, Lowe Farm, Sperling, McTavish, Silver Plains and Union Point.

There are the C.P.R. Pembina branch; the Great Northern Railway runs over this line from Greta; the C.N.R. Winnipeg to Emerson, over which the G.N.R. and N.P.R. run trains; the Miami-Somerset branch of the C.N.R., and the Carman-Hartney branch run through the north-west portion of the municipality. Besides, the C.N.R. cut-off from Curtis to Vita will run diagonally through and cross the Red River at the town of Morris and run direct to Vita.

The municipality has about 400 miles of graded roads, chiefly running east and west, and is spending from ten to fifteen thousand dollars annually on grading.

There are some 245,000 acres fit for cultivation in the municipality, and the acreage under cultivation, according to last assessment, is only about 100,500 acres; consequently, there is yet about 144,500 acres to be put under cultivation.

Good prairie farms can be bought for from \$20 to \$30 per acre, and good improved land from \$30 to \$65 per acre.

The population is about 3,000, consisting of Canadians, Americans, German and French.

Many of them came to the district very poor and are now in good circumstances.

Further particulars may be obtained by writing James Clubb, Reeve, Morris, Man., or D. M. Ure, Secretary-Treasurer, Morris, Man.

TOWN OF MORRIS

The Town of Morris is forty miles south of the City of Winnipeg and is situated at the confluence of the Red River and the Morris River. The banks of the Red River are beautifully treed, making ideal locations for homes.

More than half of the total population of Manitoba is centred within forty miles of Morris, consequently it is a strategic point of no mean value for manufacturers, distributors or farmers.

In addition to being in the centre of population, it has also splendid railway facilities. The Canadian Pacific Railway, the Great Northern Railway, Northern Pacific Railway and the Canadian Northern Railway all operate through Morris, and now the latter is at present building a cut-off from Portage la Prairie through Morris to Vita, making Morris a divisional point.

A brickyard, started here three years ago with a capacity of 10,000 per day, is now increased to 50,000 per day, and cannot begin to supply the demand for that product, which is considered of the best quality. A sugar factory is now about to be located here, as the best

varieties of sugar-beets can be grown in abundance, and the Winnipeg market for this product is now being supplied from Montreal.

The land near Morris, according to the Dominion Government Chemist Bulletin, issued two years ago, is the richest in the known world for the production of crops. This town and district offers at the present the best of opportunities for investments. For further information, apply to John Wilton, Mayor, or R. S. Paterson, Secretary-Treasurer, Town of Morris, Manitoba.

MOSSEY RIVER

The Rural Municipality of Mossey River is situated between Lakes Dauphin and Winnipegosis, which lakes are connected by the Mossey River, which flows through the municipality from south to north. The land in this district has the appearance of being flat, but there is a heavy fall from east and west towards the Mossey River and also a fall to the north towards Lake Winnipegosis.

The soil is a clay loam, merging into sandy loam in some parts, but good throughout.

This municipality is an ideal district for mixed farming and has numerous large natural meadows and a wonderful growth of grass throughout the municipality. The grass remains green till very late in the season, due to the comparatively moist atmosphere which is caused by the vicinity of the large lakes.

The Canadian Northern Railway has a branch running through the municipality to the village of Winnipegosis, which is the terminus.

A large fishing industry is carried on at Winnipegosis, for the lake of that name is

one hundred miles long and an immense quantity of fish is shipped to the United States markets.

The village of Fork River is situated on the C.N.R. at the crossing of the Fork River, a tributary of the Mossey. This village is the centre of a very fine farming district. The Dominion Government has dredged the rapids in the Mossey River so that it is now navigable for small steamers.

The altitude of this municipality is a great point in its favor climatically, it being only some 850 feet above sea level.

There is a creamery at Winnipegosis which does a good business, and only requires more settlers and cows to increase its output, it paying most remunerative prices for butter fat.

Firewood and building material are abundant, two great necessities for incoming settlers.

There are at present no homesteads to be had, but there is an abundance of good and cheap land. For particulars regarding this municipality apply to D. F. Wilson, Secretary-Treasurer, Fork River, Manitoba.

NAPINKA

The Village Municipality of Napinka is situated on the junction point of the south-western and the Glenboro branches of the C.P.R. and the banks of the Souris River, sixty miles south-west of Brandon. The soil is a sandy loam and well adapted for mixed farming. Water is obtained at a depth of from ten to thirty feet.

As the corn belt is steadily extending northward, experts anticipate that good corn will soon be grown in the district. Many farmers,



Famous Aberdeen-Angus Herd of D. Paterson, near Gladstone, Manitoba

after successful careers in the district, are now retiring, and good farms are to be had at attractive prices, some of them as low as \$25 per acre.

The district has good possibilities as a stock-raising country, McKirdy Bros., Jas. Burnell, A. A. Titus, A. D. McDonald and W. N. Crowell, prominent stock breeders, all residing near Napinka.

Water and fuel are abundant; extensive coal fields are within one hundred miles to the west; connected by the Estevan line of the C.P.R., Napinka, offers special inducements to manufacturers. Further information upon request of the Secretary-Treasurer, Napinka, Man.

TOWN OF NEEPAWA

One of the most substantial and promising towns in Manitoba is Neepawa, situated on the C.P.R. main line to Edmonton and on the Winnipeg-Prince Albert line of the C.N.R. Numerous C.N.R. branches radiate from Neepawa, and it is a divisional point of that line. It is coming rapidly into prominence as a manufacturing centre.

Neepawa has long been noted as the centre of a vast hard-wheat growing territory. Much attention is also paid by the farmers of the region to live stock, and shipments are heavy. The town is not far from the heavily-wooded Riding Mountains, along which the C.N.R. runs, and wood is consequently abundant and cheap.

Further information upon request of Benson Peters, Secretary-Treasurer, Rosedale Municipality, Neepawa, Man.; Robert Dunsmore, Secretary-Treasurer, Langford Municipality, Neepawa, Man.; M. E. Broughton, Secretary-Treasurer, Lansdowne Municipality, Arden, Man., or J. W. Bradley, Secretary-Treasurer, Neepawa, Man.

NORTH NORFOLK

When seeking fertile country one must not overlook the Rural Municipality of North Norfolk, which is situated within one hundred miles of the city of Winnipeg.

There are several towns, the most prominent being Austin, Sidney and MacGregor, the latter being the principal, as the municipal and county court offices are situated there. In all these towns every class of business is represented.

There are good schools and churches throughout the whole municipality.

The soil varies from clay loam to sandy loam. Farms which have been cultivated for over twenty-five years show no sign of deterioration. The soil is easily worked, and remarkably free from noxious weeds. The average yield of wheat is twenty-five bushels to the acre, and this yield, taken with the fact that there has never been a crop failure, justifies

the statement that it is an exceptional locality for investment.

The district is traversed by three transcontinental railways, viz.:—C.P.R., G.T.P., and C.N.R., with stations or loading platforms on each road at a distance of not more than four miles.

Owing to the exceptional shipping facilities and its proximity to Winnipeg, the highest prices are obtained for butter, eggs, and other farm produce.

Improved farm lands can be purchased from \$25.00 to \$45.00 per acre.

Full information from F. E. Lewin, Secretary-Treasurer, Municipality of North Norfolk, MacGregor, Man.

ODANAH

Odanah is a rural municipality consisting of four townships. It has many features which commend it to the homeseeker and many of its old and prosperous settlers would not consent to live elsewhere.

The soil is a heavy, black loam, with clay subsoil, and makes an especially desirable country for mixed farming. The average yield of wheat is 20 bushels and upwards to the acre; of barley, 30 to 40 bushels; oats about 50 bushels.

Cultivated land may be had at from \$25 to \$30 per acre; and uncultivated at \$20 and upward. A considerable amount of live stock is owned by the farmers of the district. Further information may be had from the Reeve, Odanah, Man.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE

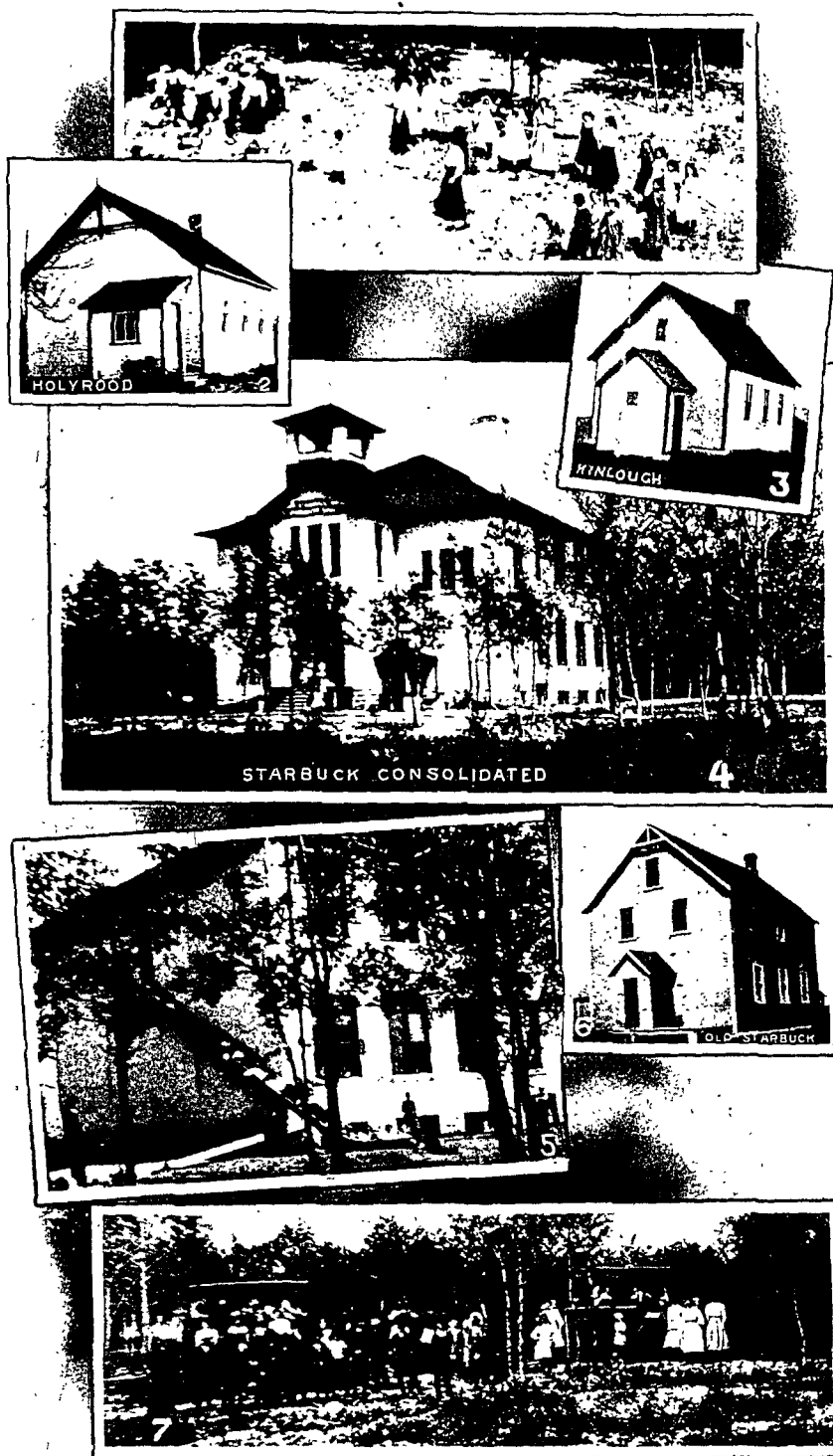
The Rural Municipality of Portage la Prairie, with an area of 428,910 acres, is situated in the heart of the finest wheat-growing country in the world, the far-famed Portage Plains, never known to have a crop failure.

The soil is loam, ranging from a heavy clay loam to a sandy loam. Land prices range \$10 to \$25 per acre for uncultivated lands, and from \$25 to \$80 per acre for cultivated lands.

Principal crops raised: Wheat, oats, barley and flax. Quite a number of farmers are going into mixed farming of late years, last assessment showing cattle 8,857, horses 7,002, mules 106, sheep 510, pigs 4,290.

The population of the district closely approaches the 3,700 mark, and is well supplied with schools and churches, and a Government telephone system is in operation all through the municipality.

The City of Portage la Prairie, with a population of 7,000, is the principal market of the rural municipality. This thriving little city, situated on the main lines of the three great transcontinental railways, and being the terminus of the Great Northern Railway, which gives direct communication with the United



The Consolidation of Rural Schools in Manitoba is proving a great educational success—2, 3, 6 Discarded for Consolidation; 4, Starbuck Consolidated School, Macdonald Municipality; 5, In the Fire Escape

States, ranks as one of the most important centres in the West to-day.

Manufacturers and investors are rapidly recognizing the fact that Portage la Prairie is destined to be one of the most important industrial and distributing centres in Canada.

For further information, apply to L. S. Dunford, Secretary Board of Trade, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.

TOWN OF RAPID CITY

Rapid City is a name well and favorably known in Manitoba. It is the name of a pretty town on the Little Saskatchewan, a town which has great promise.

About three-fifths of the land of the four townships directly tributary to the town municipality of Rapid City are under cultivation. Away from the banks of the river, the soil is a deep black loam, with clay subsoil; and unlimited quantities of clay can be obtained for the manufacture of pressed and fireproof bricks, tile, pottery, etc., these opportunities now only waiting capital for their development. There are also evidences that the district has extensive undeveloped resources in oil.

Unimproved lands can be had at from \$12 to \$25 per acre, while improved lands bring \$18 to \$35. Stock raising is universally successful in the district.

There are good openings in Rapid City for business and professional men, while upwards of one hundred farm hands would have no trouble in finding employment. Fuller information upon request of the Mayor, Rapid City, Manitoba.

RIVERS

Rivers, an incorporated village municipality and the first divisional point on the main line of the G.T.P. west of Winnipeg, has more than ordinarily bright prospects. Besides being a railway town, with all that the term implies, it is backed up by a splendid surrounding farming district. The trade drawn from this region helps to make Rivers an active place. Then there is the railway's payroll, which contributes \$30,000 to the wealth of Rivers each month.

The townsite is well situated on the Little Sas-

katchewan and has an abundant supply of good water. The town has a splendidly equipped school and churches of all the prominent denominations. On account of all these advantages, Rivers is growing rapidly and is being well improved along modern lines.

Rivers has a fine opportunity for the development of power on the river, and there will be openings here for industrial plants. Local enterprises, such as sash and door factory, creamery, etc., would have splendid possibilities.

For full information write Secretary, Board of Trade, Rivers, Man.

ROBLIN

The Municipality of Roblin is situated in the heart of the famous southern Manitoba district, being composed of nine townships in ranges 13, 14 and 15 west of the principal meridian.

The land is rolling and composed of rich black loam with heavy clay subsoil. This land is excellent wheat growing land, and in addition is admirably adapted to stock-raising and dairying in all its branches owing to the abundant supply of water. Excellent water is obtained at small depths, and the municipality is traversed by several small streams and creeks.



Team from Manitoba Agricultural College that won first place in the International Grain Judging Competition at the Dry Farming Congress, Lethbridge. From left to right: T. J. Harrison, B.S.A. (Instructor); W. Betts, A. T. Webster, J. L. Brown.



One Hundred Ewes Will Produce 175 Lambs, Worth \$6 Each and \$100 Worth of Wool on Top of That

In addition to this the famous Rock Lake constitutes part of the northern boundary of the municipality. This lake is very picturesque and affords a recreation place for the settlers as well as a camping-ground for many people from other parts of the province and North Dakota.

In the municipality are situated two lively villages containing all lines of merchants and tradesmen.

There are also within easy reach of any portion of the municipality several good churches and schools. There are seventeen public schools, of which two are graded, thus making it possible for a child to prepare the foundation for any station in life.

The present settlers are of American or British origin, and make excellent neighbors.

Wheat growing is the principal industry, but the farmers are inclining towards more diversified farming.

Land in this municipality may be purchased at very reasonable prices, considering the fact that the district is strictly up-to-date.

Railway facilities are very good, the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern, and Great Northern all being anxious for business. In addition to the railway facilities the municipality has a thorough and up-to-date telephone system.

The Clerk of the Municipality, Cartwright, Man., will always be pleased to furnish any person desiring information with full and accurate particulars.

ROCKWOOD

The rural municipality of Rockwood is north of Winnipeg. It is a banner municipality with a remarkably fine soil. The total average is 344,940 acres with 43,272 acres under cultivation. There are extensive areas of fine pasturage and timber. All grains yield remarkably well, and land prices run from \$10 to

\$25 per acre for unbroken land, and from \$25 to \$45 for improved farms.

Clover and alfalfa are grown, and the stock-raiser, dairyman, and poultry man find a most profitable market in the adjacent city of Winnipeg. The municipality has a splendid train service, good highways, and numerous well-equipped schools.

There are six thriving towns in the municipality, and Stonewall is one of the best towns in Manitoba. Write to the Secretary of the Stonewall Board of Trade for more information concerning Rockwood.

ROSSBURN

This municipality is crossed by the Canadian Northern Railway from southeast to northwest. It has within its boundaries acres to the number of 230,400.

Wild lands can be bought at prices ranging from \$10 to \$20; cultivated lands from \$20 to \$35.

Rossburn is bounded on the north by the Riding Mountains, which serve as a protection, and from which a plentiful supply of timber can be had for fuel and building purposes.

The soil is a black loam from 10 to 15 inches in depth, and with proper cultivation it produces yields per acre of wheat—20 to 25 bushels; oats, 50 to 75; barley, 35 to 45. Good water can usually be obtained from 15 to 30 feet. The district is equal to any in the province for mixed farming.

The village of Rossburn, now being incorporated, is well represented by every class of business, and can boast of an up-to-date graded school.

Further information on request to R. Carson, Secretary, Rossburn, Manitoba.

RUSSELL

A town which is bound to grow in importance is Russell, now incorporated as a village.

GREATER MANITOBA

TOWN OF SELKIRK



The efficient administration of Manitoba's excellent game laws is responsible for the preservation of the famous prairie chicken

It is reached by the C.P.R. and also by the C.N.R. The surrounding country is a beautiful rolling prairie, and there are areas of wooded land. The soil is excellent, and the district is pre-eminent for mixed farming. The district grows clover, alfalfa and timothy abundantly.

Prices for land run from \$10 to \$35 per acre. Many of the pioneer farms are now highly improved with splendid buildings.

Russell is famous for good stock, both horses and cattle, and the agricultural show held there brings together some splendid displays. The district has the best advantages in the way of highways and telephones, and good schools are to be found everywhere. Write to Secretary, Agricultural Society, Russell, Man.

SASKATCHEWAN

The Municipality of Saskatchewan comprises six townships of rolling prairie land, and is well adapted for mixed farming. The soil is a rich black loam, yielding good crops of wheat oats and barley even in dry seasons.

It is also an ideal district for stock-raising, there being plenty of sloughs, giving an abundance of first-class hay. Some very fine horses and cattle are raised here as evidenced by the exhibits at the Rapid City Agricultural Society's fall fair.

Most parts of this district have a plentiful supply of good spring water in wells ranging from 12 to 90 feet deep. The Little Saskatchewan river also flows through this municipality.

Markets are easily accessible to all parts of the municipality. Railway service—C.P.R. and C.N.R.

Improved farms can be obtained at reasonable prices.

Any further information can be obtained from Geo. Jackson, Sec.-Treasurer, Box 148, Rapid City, Man.

The town of Selkirk holds a unique position in Manitoba. There is no other town just like Selkirk. It is connected with Winnipeg, 23 miles distant, by an electric railway, over which splendid modern coaches make speedy trips several times every day. It is also on the C.P.R., and the C.N.R. is to operate another electric line to Selkirk from Winnipeg.

Another distinctive feature of Selkirk is its shipping trade. Fishing and lumber trade vessels ply from Selkirk to the various harbors on Lake Winnipeg. Selkirk's dock on the Red River is in summer a busy place. Selkirk is a wonderfully beautiful town, and the Red River here has a noble aspect. The town in summer is becoming popular as a resort.

There are vast areas in the surrounding region suitable for agriculture and market gardens. Fuel is very cheap at Selkirk, and manufacturers will find the opportunities presented attractive. There is great activity in the farm lands around Selkirk, and values are increasing. Bruce Campbell, publicity commissioner, Selkirk, will furnish full information regarding this town and district.

SIFTON

The Municipality of Sifton is eighteen miles square, and has three lines of railway running through its entire length from east to west, one of these lines being the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and one line of railway running north and south on and near its western boundary.

It contains the beautiful Oak Lake with fine oak timber growing on the shores. The lake and the marshes in its vicinity are fine resting places, and much used by waterfowl of all kinds.

The soil in this municipality varies from a heavy clay alluvial soil to a light loam; there are a few sand hills limited in extent, and admirable as a shelter for stock. A good proportion of the light land has a clay subsoil. Water is plentiful all through the municipality at a depth of from six to twelve feet. Hay is abundant. The land generally is rolling, in parts hilly, with some flats between the ridges. The municipality is well adapted to general farming; stock raising is very profitable; good ranching propositions can be secured, and the municipality is willing to close roads where advisable to enable ranchers to fence their

lands in block. A good deal of wheat is grown. All coarse grains grow well.

In addition to oak there are poplar groves in some parts of this municipality. Poplar, elm, ash and maple are found in the valley of the Assiniboine river which, with its broad valley and extensive flats of good rich alluvial soil, winds its way in and out through the northern boundary of the municipality.

There is very little land open for homesteads, the little there is not being of the best quality. Most of the arable land in the municipality has been brought under cultivation, but the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Hudson's Bay Company still hold some sections of land which are being held at from \$10 to \$14 an acre. Farms are selling with buildings and improvements at from \$12 to \$14 an acre up to \$30 and \$40 an acre, according to the value of the land and the buildings and improvements.

The average yield of wheat per acre is from 15 bushels on the lighter land to 25 bushels on the heavy lands, bumper crops at times going as high as 40 bushels to the acre on the best lands.

There are nine railway shipping points in this municipality of which the incorporated town of Oak Lake, with its four churches—Presbyterian, Church of England, Methodist, and Roman Catholic—its three-story brick school, and its grist mill with capacity of 500 barrels a day, is the most important; half a million bushels of wheat are marketed annually and it is a good cattle market. The village of Griswold is the next in importance. Both of these places have branches of the Merchants Bank of Canada, a doctor, and all kinds of mercantile businesses are represented.

The villages of Deleau, Findlay and Bellview all have general stores, elevators for shipping grain, and stock yards for shipping cattle and horses.

There are churches of all denominations and good schools scattered through the whole municipality.

TOWN OF SOURIS

Souris is an incorporated town with a population of over 2,000. It has some active industries, employing many hands, has a beautiful park, becoming popular as a summer resort, and is a highly improved modern town, well on the way to becoming a bustling city.

It is located in the midst of a grand and celebrated farming region of vast extent. Souris is one of the most progressive, ambitious and promising towns in the province. Write to the Mayor, Souris, Man.

STRATHCLAIR

The rural municipality of Strathclair offers special advantages to home-seekers. It is a splendidly located region, with rich soil and

adjacent to the Riding Mountains. Here the settlers have good land, plenty of fuel, good water, good markets, good transportation and every advantage.

Improved farms range in price from \$30 per acre up, and wild land from \$20 per acre up. The district has all the modern improvements, and is a fine place in which to build up a rural home. Write to A. McIntyre, Strathclair, Man., for details.

STRATHCONA

Is situated in southern Manitoba, about 127 miles from Winnipeg, and about 40 miles from Brandon on the Canadian Northern Railway. Its area is about fifteen square miles, and the land is parklike and rolling. It is watered on the southeastern boundary by Pelican Lake, one of the beauty spots of the province, and which is rapidly becoming the summer resort of western Manitoba.

There are three towns in the municipality—Belmont, Ninette and Hilton; Ninette being the location of the Provincial Sanatorium for Consumptives.

The Assiniboine river and Oak creek run through portions of the municipality.

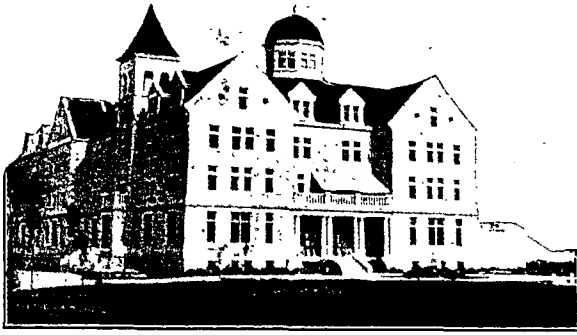
The Canadian Northern Railway serves all three towns and good daily service is available to Winnipeg, Brandon and other parts.

The soil is black loam, two to four feet deep with good clay subsoil. Good water can be obtained from 15 to 45 feet. Mixed farming is general, and a large dairy cream business is done with the creameries at Winnipeg and Brandon. Splendid wheat, oats and barley are grown, and all vegetables and grasses do well.

The municipality has installed a municipal telephone system, which serves all parts of the municipality at a low cost.



First Prize Cutlery Cabinet, Won by Manitoba's Fruit Exhibit at Lethbridge, Alberta, 1912, Value \$400.00



Industrial Training School, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba

There is still some vacant land, and improved farms of splendid soil can be secured, according to the location and improvements, at from \$20 to \$40 per acre.

The municipality is well settled, British and Canadian being largely predominant. Population about 1,800.

For further information write Chas. Cannon, Reeve, Belmont, Man.; or R. R. Houghton, Sec.-Treasurer, Belmont, Manitoba.

ST. ANDREW'S

This is one of the oldest and most interesting, historically, of Manitoba's municipalities. It is very extensive, and has a soil of marvelous fertility. Its county town is Selkirk.

The municipality is an ideal place for the market gardener, as it is near Winnipeg. Poultry raising, dairying and general farming can all be carried on most successfully. In St. Andrew's municipality are the famous St. Andrew's Locks on the Red river.

The municipality also includes Lower Fort Garry, which is an interesting spot in good preservation after its long years of stormy service. For a region so close to a great city, and with splendid electric and steam transportation facilities, prices of land are still very favorable for the settler.

CITY OF ST. BONIFACE

St. Boniface is an incorporated city just across the Red river from the great city of Winnipeg. While it is the ecclesiastical centre of Roman Catholicism in Western Canada, possessing a magnificent cathedral, a well equipped college and other church buildings and has great historic interest as the western metropolis of the French speaking people, it is also an important commercial and manufacturing centre. The city is becoming more cosmopolitan every year, and French, English, Belgians and other citizens have the same enthusiastic ambitions. The city has demonstrated remarkable vigor during recent years, has attracted and is attracting great industrial concerns, and has installed all those modern

GREATER MANITOBA

improvements which are inseparable from a city with aspirations.

St. Boniface has made rapid growth in the past eight years, and now its business men feel that they have something tangible to offer manufacturers in the way of advantages. In 1900 there was a population of but 1,500 people; to-day St. Boniface is a city of about 10,000 souls, and rapidly growing. Its civic administration has been careful and business-like, with the result that its finances are on a splendid footing and its credit unimpaired. Under such conditions as these nothing can impede the forward march of the city towards becoming second only in population to Winnipeg on the whole prairies.

St. Boniface is situated at the strategic point of the four great railway systems of the west, viz., the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern, Grand Trunk Pacific, and Great Northern railways.

St. Boniface is especially fortunate in respect to a power supply for all needs whatsoever, for years to come. The Winnipeg river, fifty miles away, is a great system of waterfalls that carry sufficient potential energy for an immense manufacturing city. St. Boniface has cheaper power to-day than any other city on the continent.

Just east of St. Boniface and two miles beyond the city limits, are located the immense shops of the National Transcontinental Railway, which are now under construction. The first unit of the shops is costing more than \$1,000,000. It is the plan of the Government and Grand Trunk Pacific Railway to have the capacity of these shops increased with the growth of the road in the west until within a very few years there will be \$5,000,000 invested there. The construction and repair work of all kinds of railway rolling stock, and equipment will demand upwards of 3,000 men to be employed in the shops. There will be direct street car communication with St. Boniface, enabling the workmen to reside in the city.

In addition to the railway shops large factories have been building in St. Boniface for the past few years, and there is no better location for flour mills than right at the heart of the wheat country.

Though St. Boniface has not as yet taken a prominent place in the storage facilities for western wheat—that being largely confined to the lake front—there are now three large elevator companies operating in the city.

One of the most important industries of St. Boniface is that of manufacturing bricks. There are eight large brick kilns in the city, and the output practically supplies the wants of the building trades of St. Boniface, Winnipeg, and the surrounding vicinity. This industry is rapidly growing on account of the limitless supply of the finest brick clay, and St.

WHERE TO LOCATE

Boniface brick is acquiring more than a local reputation.

St. Boniface has a good electric street railway service running through the principal streets, and is connected with the Winnipeg lines. A single five-cent fare takes a passenger from any part of one city to any point in the other. The system is being constantly extended in St. Boniface, as the growth of the city demands it.

The city has a good telephone service with a low rate and splendid fire protection, which is being increased as the city grows.

Full information regarding the city's inducements and advantages can be obtained by writing to J. B. Cole, City Clerk, St. Boniface, Man.; or E. V. Battley, Secretary, Board of Trade, St. Boniface, Man.

ST. LAURENT

This is a first-class region for cattle and mixed farming. It is only sixty miles from Winnipeg and is traversed by the C.N.R. The proposed Hudson Bay road will greatly benefit St. Laurent municipality.

Land prices range from \$8 to \$30.

For full information write to the Reeve, St. Laurent, Man.

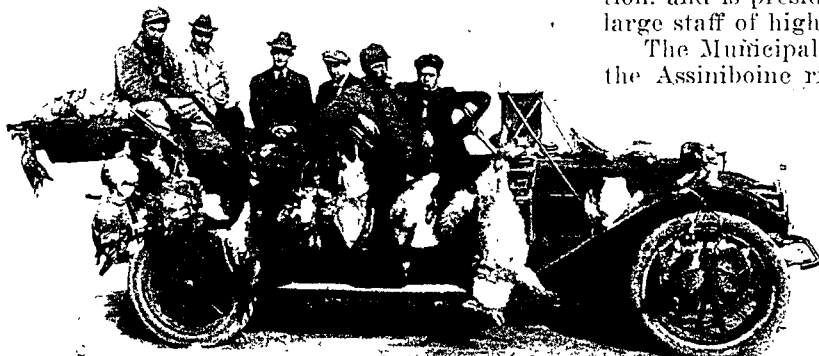
STE. ROSE

The rural municipality of Ste. Rose extends from the south shore of Lake Dauphin along the Turtle river, having within its boundaries 231,460 acres, of which 161,442 are assessed.

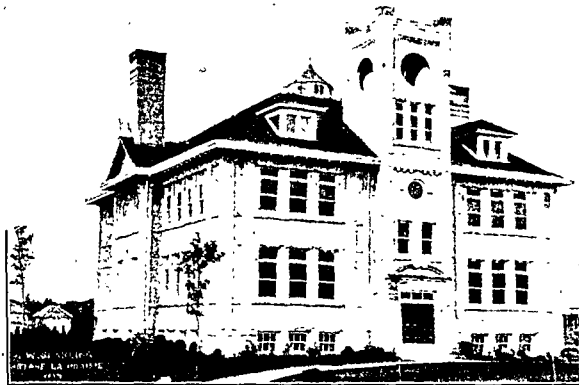
The district is well adapted for mixed farming and noted for the certainty of its crops. Wild lands may be had at \$10 to \$15 per acre, and improved farms at \$20 and upwards per acre. There are also many good homesteads in the eastern portion awaiting the settlers.

Ste. Rose du Lac, the leading village, has government elevator, Dominion land office sub-agency, convent, creamery, three large stores, hotel, and an agricultural society. Laurier, Ste. Amelie and Magnet are the other centres.

The population is composed of Canadians, French and Belgians.



There is a Great Variety of Game in Manitoba.



Collegiate Institute, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba

The country roads are good, the taxes are low, long distance and local telephones are installed. Game is plentiful.

Further information can be had from C. Jacob, Sec.-Treasurer, Ste. Rose du Lac, Man.

VICTORIA

The Municipality of Victoria consists of seven-and-a-half townships, or about 170,000 acres of splendid fertile lands. It is situated about 80 miles from the city of Winnipeg. The chief towns in the municipality are Holland, situated in the centre, and Cypress River in the western part. Each is located on the Glenboro branch of the C.P.R., and each has numerous elevators and warehouses, etc., to provide for the wants of the various industries and for the demands of a large and exceedingly rich agricultural district. Holland possesses a well equipped flour mill of over 150 barrels capacity, and an elevator in connection which does a large export trade with England and her dependencies as well as with China and Japan.

Education is by no means neglected, there being thirteen school districts within the municipality, including Holland and Cypress River, the former being one of the first districts to adopt consolidation. The consolidated school may fairly claim to be ranked as a college, teaching the higher branches of education, and is presided over by a principal and a large staff of highly qualified assistants.

The Municipality of Victoria is watered by the Assiniboine river, which flows through it.

The river is provided with numerous ferries, with accommodation for traffic.

Petroleum deposits have been found adjoining the river, and an independent joint stock company has been formed to exploit same.

The magnificent buildings throughout the municipality already erected, as well as those in course



Bee Farm of Chas. Stewart, Gladstone. Under Good Management Bees will produce 100 lbs. of Extracted Honey per Colony, each year, in Manitoba

of construction, afford ample proof of prosperity.

This is one of the oldest settled districts in the province, and there are no homestead lands available, but good improved farms can be had at probably \$15 to \$35 per acre on reasonable terms, according to locality and conditions.

TOWN OF VIRDEN

Virden is a fine substantial town which creates a favorable impression at once upon the visitor. It has imposing buildings, busy streets, fine churches, and schools. It is the centre of one of the finest agricultural areas in the world, and the farmers are among the most intelligent and progressive in Manitoba.

The soil is second to none in a province famous for its fertility. The quality of grain produced on Virden farms is of the highest grade, and has won prizes at the best fairs of the world. Write to the Town Clerk, Virden, for information.

WALLACE

Wallace is one of the banner municipalities of Manitoba, from a farmer's standpoint. It includes the towns of Virden, Hargrave, Elkhorn and Kirkella, all on the C.P.R. The McCauley branch of the C.N.R. runs through Wallace, also the Regina branch of the C.N.R. crosses the southern end. This leaves every farm in the municipality not more than eight miles distant from a railway station or siding.

Improved farms bring from \$20 to \$50 per acre, and unimproved land from \$12 to \$20. The Reeve of Wallace, Virden, Man., will supply information.

WHITEMOUTH

This is another rural municipality having great promise on account of its proximity to Winnipeg. It has the best of transportation facilities, a wonderfully rich soil, and good highways are being built. It is well drained by the Whitemouth river.

Plenty of the best of water, fuel and timber are available, and the best of timothy and clover hay are grown. It is a specially fine

district for an ambitious homeseeker to investigate. Write to the Reeve, Whitemouth, Man.

WHTEWATER

This rural municipality is a very fertile one and drained by the Souris river. The soil is the boast of the resident farmers. There is very little unimproved land. It is a great wheat-growing region, but much attention is given to horse raising.

It is a highly improved district, like the best in the older parts of the Dominion, only having an infinitely better soil. The transportation and market facilities are the best. Write to Secretary-Treasurer, Whitewater Municipality, Minto, Man.

CITY OF WINNIPEG

(By Chas. F. Roland, Industrial Commissioner)

Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, is situated at the junction of the Assiniboine and Red rivers, in the middle of a wide plain. The Red River valley being of exceptional richness, it early attracted the traders. On the site of the junction of the two rivers where Verandrye—the first white explorer to visit the Red River—had three-quarters of a century before this time erected Fort Rouge, and where, a decade before, the Nor'-Westers of Montreal had built Fort Gibraltar, the Hudson's Bay Company added Fort Douglas, so named after the family name of Lord Selkirk. After the rival fur companies' union in 1821, Fort Garry was built as a trading-post and settlers' depot. With a more elaborate structure, stone walls, bastions and port-holes, Fort Garry was afterward constructed at a considerable cost in 1853. A short distance north of this fort, about the year 1860, the first house on the plain was erected, and the hamlet that collected was named after the big lake, 45 miles north—Winnipeg (Cree: Win—murky; nipi—water).

The acquisition of Manitoba by Canada, and the influx of settlers from Eastern Canada, led to the greater importance of Winnipeg, as the new town was now generally called.

In 1870 the first census of Winnipeg was taken, and showed 213 persons in the village.

Eleven years afterwards, in 1881, there were 7,985 people. Winnipeg has been an incorporated city since 1874.

By leaps and bounds the city's growth has advanced. In 1891 the population was 27,068. In 1901 it had grown to 44,778, and during the five years from 1901 to 1906 the city more than doubled its population. This increase was chiefly due to immigration from Great Britain and other European countries, and the United States. More than fifteen thousand of the present population of approximately 200,000 have come from the United States.

Geographically, Winnipeg is situated almost half way between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts of British North America, and sixty miles north of the boundary line between Canada and the United States. Politically, it is the capital of the Province of Manitoba, and commercially the leading city of Western Canada and the largest grain market in the world.

The government of the city is carried on under a charter from the provincial legislature. The council is composed of a mayor, four controllers forming the board of control, and fourteen aldermen. The mayor and controllers are elected annually by vote of the entire city. One alderman is elected annually from each of the seven wards into which the city is divided, and holds office for a term of two years. The mayor is chief magistrate of the city.

The city's public school system is well housed in buildings of the most modern and substantial construction. By an Act of 1890 and subsequent amending Acts, it is provided that all state-aided schools shall be non-sectarian. The school system is directed by a department of the provincial government known as the Department of Education, presided over by the Minister of Education. There are some 37 schools, with an enrollment exceeding 22,000; also six parochial schools with 1,200 pupils, six colleges of the University of Manitoba, provincial agricultural college, academies, ladies' schools, free library and other educational institutions.

The churches of Winnipeg have also kept pace with the city's growth and there are now 122 churches of various denominations in Winnipeg. All of these have been established since 1869. The bulk of Winnipeg's church-going population is divided between the Presbyterian, Anglican, Roman Catholic and Methodist churches.

The civic government of Winnipeg is marked by a progressive policy in keeping with the remarkable growth of the city. Municipal ownership is recognized and popular with the citizens. The city owns and

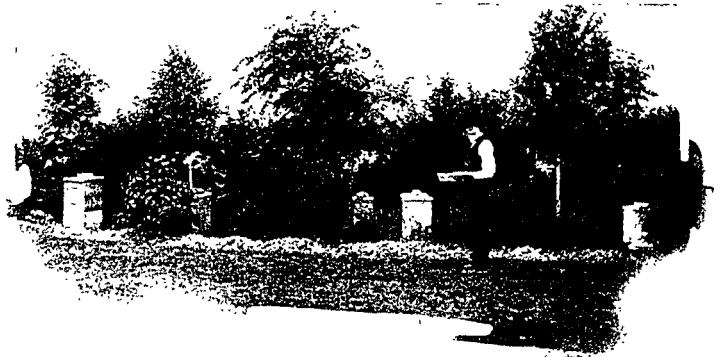
operates its waterworks plant, street lighting system, stone quarry, fire alarm system, asphalt plant and a high-pressure plant for the better protection of the city from fire. Winnipeg enjoys the distinction of being the first city in America to acquire a municipal asphalt plant. Winnipeg's municipally-owned hydro-electric light and power plant, completed at a cost of \$4,000,000 last year, is now firmly established on a paying basis. This plant has reduced the cost of domestic lighting by 70 per cent. of the price previously charged by a private corporation. Cheap power and light from a municipal plant, make Winnipeg a particularly attractive location for the setting up of shops and factories for making goods that have been—and still are to a very great extent—brought in from manufacturing points a thousand, or more, miles distant. Winnipeg has now over 300 factories, the annual output of which exceeds \$40,000,000.

The chief streets of Winnipeg are splendidly wide and smoothly laid in asphalt pavement, with granolithic sidewalks proportionate to the width of the carriage and traffic ways. Residential streets are "boulevardized" and have rows of trees on either side with asphalt pavement and granolithic walks, the whole giving a clean and pleasant appearance. Winnipeg's parks, natural and artificial, are true beauty spots and cover 520 acres, carefully tended by competent men.

There are eight theatres in Winnipeg; three or four of the larger houses are so enterprising as to secure some of the best touring companies on the continent.

As a commercial and financial centre, Winnipeg ranks high, and is building more in a year, and annually transacting more business, than most cities of twice the population. In 1912 the building permits, within the city limits, totalled \$20,475,350. The annual bank clearings in the same year were \$1,537,817,524, and the yearly trade turnover now amounts to more than \$140,000,000.

Winnipeg is very important as a railway centre. The Canadian Pacific, the Canadian



Bee-keeping is on the increase in Manitoba



A Group of Winnipeg Buildings, picturing the type of the Wonderful City's Business Blocks, a striking evidence of financial faith in Winnipeg's Future



A holiday on Main Street, Winnipeg. The chief thoroughfare of Winnipeg is 140 feet wide, beautifully paved and has wide granolithic sidewalks. It is no more than 30 years since what is now Main Street was a prairie trail.

Northern, the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Great Northern, and the Northern Pacific have made great progress in the work of affording adequate transportation to Western Canada. All of these roads centre at Winnipeg, and no railway corporation would think of trying to pass through any part of Western Canada from east to west, or from south to north (except in the far western part), without touching the prairie gateway city. No traveller thinks of visiting any part of the Canadian Northwest without making Winnipeg one of his principal stopping places. Merchants, manufacturers, capitalists, mechanics and immigrants of all kinds—in short, all sorts and conditions of men who decide to make their home in Western Canada, come in the first place to Winnipeg, and frequently make it their headquarters—often their home.

WOODLANDS

Area, 576 square miles, beginning 16 miles from Winnipeg. This municipality can offer advantages unsurpassed by any district in Western Canada, whether for grain growing,

stock-raising, or diversified farming, being in close touch with an ever-growing market, and well supplied with railway facilities, two branches of the Canadian Northern Railway and the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway crossing the municipality.

The best of water can be obtained at 15 to 100 feet, and in many cases flowing wells.

Land is generally level, either open prairie or light scrub with about 10 per cent. of wood suitable for fuel. Soil is a sandy or clay loam, of good depth.

There are practically no homesteads left, but the Canadian Northern, Canadian Pacific, and Hudsons Bay Company still control a number of sections, which can be purchased at \$10 to \$15 per acre. Other lands are selling at \$15 to \$50 per acre, according to improvements.

The population is 1,600, generally British or Eastern Canadian. Maps, showing location of railways, churches, schools, etc., furnished on application to Major J. Proctor, Secretary-Treasurer, Woodlands P.O., Manitoba.

The Living Proof

True Stories of Success in Manitoba Straight from the Men Themselves



THE little histories that follow represent but a very few of many like experiences. The complete story of Individual Success in Manitoba would fill many books. In every instance the facts here stated have been gathered from the men themselves without regard to special selection; the stories here told at first-hand can be duplicated many times. And inasmuch as the average successful Manitoba farmer includes in his crops a heavy yield of modesty, the statements they make are underestimates of the truth rather than otherwise.

The evidence of the country's growth and its amazing avenues of profit, here recorded, is convincing. These men have built their successes in the face of pioneer difficulties which do not confront the homeseeker of to-day. Their stories are therefore worthy of a close reading; for it stands to reason that what has been done in the past with the country unopened can assuredly be done again under improved conditions.



Residence of James Argue,
Elgin, Manitoba

JAMES ARGUE, M.P.P.

The Boundary Fences of His 160-Acre
Homestead Have Expanded Till
They Enclose 2,000 Acres

Among the many pioneer homesteaders of Manitoba, the history of James Argue, M.P.P., of Elgin, furnishes an outstanding example of what can be accomplished by any young man who is willing to work and wants to succeed. He is Irish. His has been the proverbial success of the Irishman in a new country, and he has achieved it with honor and respect.

He came to Manitoba at a time when difficulties were numerous. He knows what it is to travel forty-five miles through virgin country for his mail, for his trading and the shipping of grain; he knows what it is to haul fuel a distance of twenty-five miles with the aid of oxen.

His capital consisted largely of a belief in the country, and because it was a capital which no pioneer difficulties could impair, Mr. Argue has reaped a bountiful reward. His 160 acres, granted free by the Government, have expanded to two thousand, yielding this year an average of twenty-five bushels to the acre of wheat and seventy-five bushels to the acre of oats; the total yield of the farm was 12,000 bushels of wheat, 6,500 of oats and 3,000 of barley. Thirty-five head of horses, twenty-eight head of cattle, numerous hogs, fowl, etc., are a few of the accessories. The total value of the buildings is about \$12,000.

In 1901 he sent eighty bushels of his wheat to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and, with the whole world reaching after it in competition, ran away with the gold medal and a diploma for the best wheat.



Willow Bend Farm, Owned by James Barrett,
Bagot, Manitoba





On Pleasant Drive Farm. Owned by A. Gowanlock. Glenboro, Manitoba

The City of Brandon was a village when Mr. Argue located forty-five miles to the south-west. There were no roads, no fences, no railways. The price offered for his grain at the end of the forty-five mile haul was about thirty cents per bushel. To-day the district is well settled; the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways run through it; live, bustling towns such as Souris, Boissevain and Elgin have sprung up, while Brandon Village has become the second city of Manitoba; neighbors can now talk to each other over the telephone; well-stocked stores are within easy reach, the town of Elgin having been born on the Argue doorstep; elevators for the storing of grain directly it is threshed are close at hand and the prices paid have long lost any resemblance to thirty cents.

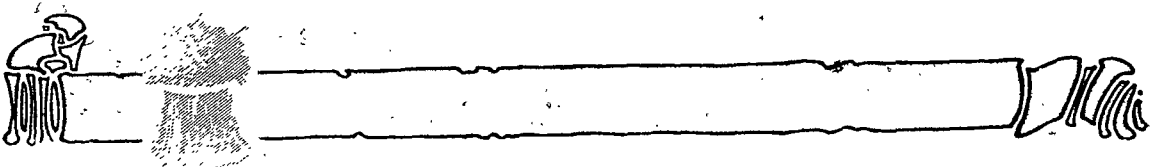
The extension of Mr. Argue's boundary fences has been the natural outcome of this development of the country and that country's reward for honest effort—the same reward which has been won by fellow-Manitobans throughout the entire province. In eight years he had acquired 640 acres; now he owns three sections of land. The enormous and rapid development of the country has increased the opportunities of success fourfold, and Mr. Argue has also made investments in certain city and town properties with great success. He has found time for many trips to the Pacific coast, Eastern Canada and Ireland and for public service.

In 1885, when the District Council was formed, Mr. Argue was elected councillor, holding the position for seven years. Later, when the municipality was remodeled, he was elected reeve, being returned to office for fourteen years in all by acclamation. At the end of this period he was nominated for the Legislative Assembly of the province, and in 1899 succeeded in defeating Thomas Dickie, the member then representing the constituency. Mr. Argue has since been returned three times to Parliament and still holds office.

Aside from politics, Mr. Argue has been prominent in church life, having been superintendent of the Anglican Sunday school for over twenty years, church-warden for fourteen years, lay delegate to Synod for sixteen years and member of the diocesan executive for five years.



Residence of H. V. Morse at Swan River, Manitoba





Farm of A. J. Cotton, Swan River Valley, Manitoba

James Argue was born in 1853 in County Caven, Ireland, where members of the family still reside. His father was a successful farmer and agent for Lord Ainsley of County Dawn. Educated at Caven Grammar School, he emigrated to Canada at the age of twenty-one, and after spending eight years at farm work near Peterborough, Ontario, then a very small place, he moved to Manitoba and took up a homestead of 160 acres. He married Miss Emma L. Shorey, of Peterborough, Ont., in 1885. They have one son, James Oswald, and a daughter, Mamie. James Oswald Argue now lives at the old homestead, while his father lives in a fine brick house nearer town.

Mr. Argue is a Free Mason (No. 80 A.F.A.M.) and Past Grand Master of the Orange Lodge.

HENRY ARMSTRONG

Has Made a Lot of Money in Manitoba and is Quite Content to Stay Here and Spend It

I came to Carman, Manitoba, from the County of Lennox, Ontario, arriving in Winnipeg on the 15th of March, 1882, with my wife and four small children.

The first summer I worked out. The following year I secured a homestead, which at that time was not considered to be of much value. When I was able I got a yoke of oxen and went to work clearing the homestead, which was covered with scrub and poplar wood. When I could I stocked it.

I am still living on the same place and by mixed farming and stock-raising I have been able to add over two thousand acres more.

Two of my married sons I have settled on four hundred acres each. I have two daughters

married, one son a doctor and one boy at home.

I own at present fourteen hundred acres of land and have purchased a comfortable home in the town of Carman and have a good bank account left after providing for my family.

I certainly am in favor of mixed farming and stock-raising. If a man keeps out of debt, except for something that is necessary for the equipment of the farm or the purchase of land, he will succeed here. Manitoba has been good enough for me to make money in and it's good enough to remain in and spend the money in.

HENRY ARMSTRONG.

F. W. BROWN

Has Made a Reputation as a Breeder of Pigs, Cattle and Sheep

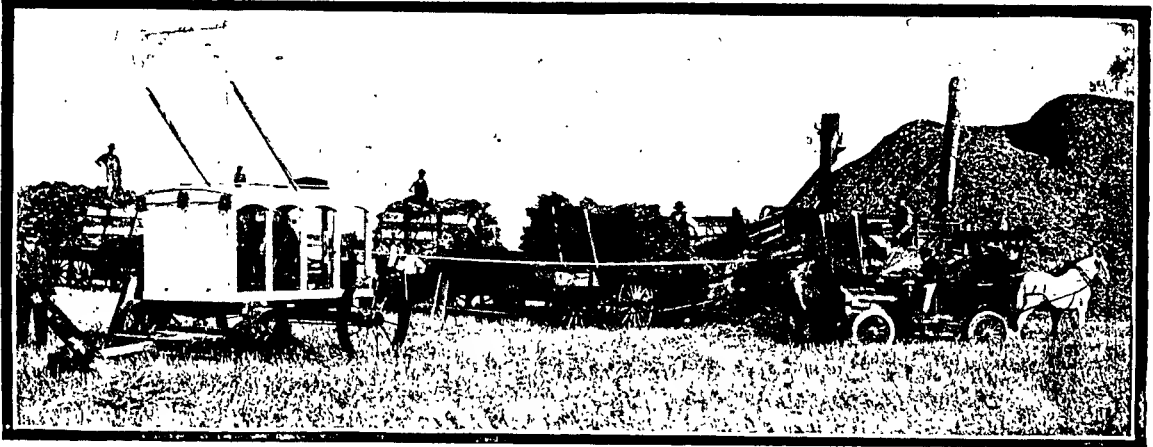
Born on a farm near the village of Alma, Ontario, in the County of Wellington, in the year 1860.

Received a good common school education.

At the age of twenty, in the year 1880, came West in the early spring and arrived on the Portage Plains low in cash but high in spirits.

In 1882 shipped a yoke of oxen, etc., to a place called at that time Flat Creek, the end of the steel on the main line of C.P.R., about thirty miles west of Brandon. Along with several other parties from Portage la Prairie, who were in search of homesteads, made the trip to Fort Qu'Appelle by ox wagon and located on what was known as Pheasant Plains. Remained in this district for two years.

In 1884 returned to Portage la Prairie and bought the quarter section on which we still live, my reason for returning to this district



Threshing by Electricity on Farm of J. D. McGregor, near Brandon, Manitoba

being a better location and better market.

The quarter section purchased in 1884 now forms part of what is known as Prairie View Stock Farm. In 1887 commenced breeding thoroughbred Berkshire pigs, a few years later adding shorthorn cattle and Cotswold sheep.

The greater part of our annual income comes from grain growing, always keeping in sight the fact that farming in the West does not always depend so much on the number of acres put in as the condition in which the land is kept, so as to get the greatest number of dollars profit possible.

I have a good home and am well satisfied with my success in life so far from a financial standpoint.—Yours truly,

F. W. BROWN.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN

His Land Has Never Yielded Less Than Thirty Bushels of Wheat to the Acre

I arrived in Manitoba in the fall of 1894, coming from Muskoka, Ontario, having spent one year in Dakota after leaving Canada. I located on the N.W. quarter, 9-25-19, Dauphin, having to purchase from the C.P.R. the land. I obtained possession from a squatter, to whom I paid \$100 for his improvements, which consisted of some twenty acres of breaking.

I landed in Dauphin with \$450 all told, no stock or implements whatever. I have now two sections which I bought. I have never taken a homestead. I have 32 head of horses, 30 head of cattle, 20 pigs, 100 hens and a number of turkeys and geese. I milk 12 cows.

I have never had less than 30 bushels of wheat per acre, and have had as high as 45 per acre. I now have a complete outfit of im-

plements, including 6 sleighs, 12 wagons, 5 binders, 5 gang plows, 3 seed drills, 5 harrows, land packer, buggies and cutters.

With me barley has yielded from 40 to 50 bushels per acre.

WM. BUCHANAN.

A. J. COTTON

Was Staked by His Friends in Ontario to a Few Implements, and What He Has Accomplished Entitles Him to Speak with Authority

In looking back over the twenty-five short years since I first settled in Manitoba with my wife, I gladly give my experiences for the benefit of the intending settler.

I came to Manitoba in March, 1888, from near Port Hope, Durham County, Ontario, and settled at Treherne on a scrub farm of 320 acres, owned by Colonel McLean, of Port Hope, Ont. I leased it for a term of five years, the only charges thereon being the payment of taxes as the land had to be brought under cultivation and improved, and erect what necessary buildings I required for my own use. I brought up a car-load of effects, consisting of three horses, two cows, seeder, mower, rake, harrows, wagons, etc., being indebted to my friends in the east for the use of same until I had made money enough in Manitoba to repay loan, which I soon did, with interest.

In a few years I leased another 320 acres adjoining, on the same terms, and with the same success; and again, later, I leased an additional 320 acres, and success crowned my efforts. Lastly (the land in the vicinity of my farm was all taken up and cultivated), I looked around to increase my operations, and could only get another 80 acres. All the above was



Farm Home of Mrs. Duncanson, near Birtle,
Manitoba

uncultivated land, and mostly covered with oak scrub, willow and poplar. I had to break it and bring it under cultivation, having under lease altogether 1,040 acres, of which 800 was under crop.

I now began to look forward to having a home of my own. The attention of the older settlers of Manitoba had been drawn to the Swan River Valley (through which the Canadian Northern Railway have built their main line to Prince Albert, and also the Thunder Hill Branch southwest through the valley), owing to its magnificent agricultural lands, suitable for grain growing and grazing, and containing some three-quarters of a million acres. This valley is some 75 miles long and 30 to 35 wide, and lies nestled between the Duck Mountains on the south and the Porcupine Hills to the north. It shows a rich soil, has splendid water, firewood in abundance, and building material at hand, and any quantity of cheap timber for building purposes. This makes a splendid farming country, and is watered by the Sinclair River, East Favelle, West Favelle, Minnetonas, Rolling, Little Woody, Big Woody, Bousman, Birch, and Swan Rivers, the latter being the largest stream, and after which the valley was named. The mountains to the north and south are covered with evergreens, and the rivers temper the climate and insure plenty of rainfall in the Swan River Valley.

It has eight flourishing towns already in existence, the town of Swan River being the central and chief one, with fine stores, churches of all denominations, post office, hospital, four elevators, flour mill, printing office. "The Swan River Star," an up-to-date paper in every respect; \$20,000 school with eight rooms, sewer-

age system, cement walks, and an important divisional point on the C.N.R., with some 1,000 of a population.

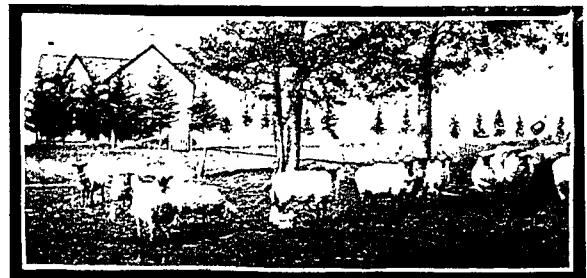
In the summer of 1898 I drove to the Swan River Valley and purchased some 3,000 acres of choice land, with the intention of extending my farming operations on a large scale in the future, and make a home for myself and family.

Some outlying free homesteads can yet be had, also some railway land can yet be picked up. Land to lease, or improved land on shares, may also be had. In a few years newcomers will be independent, and bless the day they settled in Manitoba.

For grain growing the Swan River Valley cannot be excelled, the soil being first-class and possessing all the necessary qualities required to produce wheat of the finest grade, sometimes weighing 64 lbs. per bushel, the highest quality produced in the world, and producing all the way from 20 to 60 bushels per acre. Oats and barley also grow immense crops and to perfection.

The Swan River Valley is noted for its winter wheat, of which a large acreage is annually grown, and the average yield is from 35 to 50 bushels per acre. Our climate seems to be agreeable to the successful raising of winter wheat, timothy and clovers and alfalfa.

Stock also does well, and grows fat through the summer. Vegetables, such as cabbages, onions, beets, cauliflower, radishes, melons, citrons, squashes, cucumbers, beans, give an abundant crop, and tomatoes do well also. Rhubarb grows to immense proportions; turnips, carrots and mangels do well. Small fruits such as strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, saskatoons, cranberries (high bush and low bush) and cherries grow wild in abundance, and tame fruits, such as red, white and black



Farm Residence and Sheep Owned by A. E. Gray,
of Kenville, Manitoba

THE LIVING PROOF

currants, all kinds of raspberries, strawberries and gooseberries grow to perfection in gardens. Potatoes grow a heavy crop and floury. Tame strawberries are now being grown in the Bousman and Swan River districts yearly, and being crated and sold as a crop.

Laborers and farmers who are industrious will do well here, and can start with very small capital, which can be invested to good advantage in farming, and they will soon be on the road to prosperity.

The Swan River Valley now has some eight flourishing towns, 27 post offices, 35 public schools, main line and branch line of the Canadian Northern, and produces over two million bushels of grain, and yet only a small portion of the valley is under cultivation. No other district can offer such inducements to the intending settler, and any wishing to get on should not hesitate to make full inquiries. I will answer correspondence from anyone wishing information regarding our valley. I am writing this for the benefit of the intending settler.

I have 3,000 acres of land in the Swan River Valley, with 1,300 acres under cultivation, and expended \$12,000 in farm buildings, but I have no land for sale. I think there is no place better adapted for successful farming than this valley. Its advantages are many, our climate is healthy, vigorous and pleasant, and farm life is ideal. We feel comfortable, happy and contented on the farm.—I remain, yours truly,

A. J. COTTON.

Cotton Farm, Harlington P.O.,
Swan River Valley, Man.
Oct. 19th, 1912.



W. D. Dodge, Who Owns This Farm, near Birtle, Manitoba, Won the Championship Cup for Wheat for the Province in 1910



Farm Home of George Ker, near Franklin, Manitoba.
The Grounds Have Been Decorated with
Shrubbery and Trees.

A. H. AND W. A. CRAIGMILE

Are Making Money, and Expect to Make a Lot More

In the year 1906 we left Champagne, Illinois, and located in the Dauphin district, where we purchased three quarter-sections. Since then we have been actively engaged in farming with the best results. We consider the conditions here for grain growing the best, the soil being rich and almost inexhaustible.

One of the reasons why we left the State of Illinois was the high price of land, which ranged from \$100 to \$175 per acre. Taking all things into consideration, we see no reason why the lands of the West should not greatly enhance in value during the next decade.

This year we will have 400 acres under crop, and should it turn out even an ordinary yield, the result will prove most profitable.

We have no hesitation, after four years' residence in Canada West, in advising any farmer to enlarge his field, to come to the Dauphin district. We feel sure that the result in no particular will be disappointing.

A. H. CRAIGMILE.

W. A. CRAIGMILE.

R. CRUISE

Has Seen a Good Deal of Other Parts of the Country.
He Lives in Manitoba

Dear Sir.—I have been living here for the better part of sixteen years, and in that time have never known of a complete failure of crops, the lowest yield of wheat I have had in that time being 15 bushels to the acre. This



The Robert Hall Farm, near Brandon, Manitoba

has happened about three times. I have had an average of 33 bushels to the acre for several years. Last year I had three quarter-sections of land in wheat, which averaged 29 and sold for 91c per bushel.

Oats have turned out from 30 to 60 bushels per acre, and barley from 25 to 40.

I have seen a good deal of other parts of this western country, and I know of no other district that has the natural advantages that Dauphin has, viz.: Good farming and grazing lands and an abundance of good water and wood.

All industrious men of average ability should do well here.—Yours truly.

R. CRUISE.

JAMES CULLEN

Soon Climbed From Family Debts to Dollars of His Own

The Honorable George Lawrence,
Minister of Agriculture,
Winnipeg.

Dear Sir.—Replying to your inquiry, I beg to say that I settled in Manitoba in the year 1882, at the age of nine. I came with my father and his family from the County of Huron, Ont. We had some hardships to contend with for a few years, as my father was very short of capital when he came to the country. When I was still a young man, my father died, leaving me the sole support of the family. At that time we were \$1,000 in debt while we still had some land.

Since managing the farm myself, I have done remarkably well. I own 320 acres of land, valued at \$10,000, 260 acres of which is under cultivation, and 160 acres fenced.

The buildings on my farm are worth \$3,000, and I have \$2,000 worth of stock and implements.

The results of my farm return me \$1,000 annually.

I consider that I am worth today \$12,000, which I have saved almost entirely during the past 20 years.

I consider this to be one of the best countries that I have yet heard of for a young man to begin operations and make a home for himself.—Yours truly.

JAS. CULLEN.

W. H. DURSTON

Off One Crop he paid for Land and also the Cost of Breaking It

I came to Dauphin district 22 years ago in the month of November with my father and five brothers. When we arrived here we had very little funds, and for the first few years were heavily handicapped for that reason. However, I now own, myself, fourteen quarter-sections of land and have a complete outfit for farming same. Between my father, brothers and myself we now own about 35 quarter-sections in this district, and we have accumulated this property entirely out of farming.

For an example of the way in which farmers prosper in this district I might relate an experience of my own.

I purchased the northeast quarter of section 11, in township 24, in range 19, at the School Lands Sale here on 6th of November, 1909, for \$23.75 per acre. In 1910 I broke and disced 125 acres of the quarter-section. I sowed it

with wheat on April 25th, 1911. On the 17th of June, believing that the crop was growing too rank, I mowed it down. I harvested the crop seventy days after it was mowed, and it yielded 34 bushels of wheat to the acre, grading No. 2 Northern. The price received, by me for this crop paid the whole purchase price of the 125 acres that were brought under cultivation, and \$5 an acre over that, which would more than equal the cost of breaking.

In the light of our experience I have no hesitation in saying that I believe that Dauphin district is one of the best districts for mixed farming in Western Canada.

W. H. DIRSTON

ARCHIE ESPLEN

Not One of His 22 Crops was Damaged by Frost, Hail or Blight

I came to Dauphin twenty-three years ago with just enough cash to buy a year's provisions and about \$1,000 worth of stock and implements. I have now three-quarters of land, good buildings, nine horses, twenty head of cattle and all necessary implements. I have 100 acres of hay land, yielding 250 tons per year, which sells for about \$7 per ton.

During the twenty-three years I have been here I have had 22 crops, all of which, with the exception of two, yielded from 25 to 35 bushels of wheat per acre. I have never had a

crop damaged by frost or hail, and I have never had a blight of any kind. Oats have yielded from 30 to 60 bushels per acre, and barley 25 to 40.

I have travelled over the Canadian West as far west as Calgary and north to Edmonton before coming to Dauphin, and I can say that the Dauphin district is equal to the best in regard to quality of soil, climate and other natural advantages.

I was much taken with the abundance of wild fruits here, such as strawberries, raspberries, red and black currants, gooseberries, cherries, saskatoons, high-bushed cranberries and plums. I have raised all kinds of vegetables, and have raised enough corn to know that it will do well here.—Yours truly,

ARCHIE ESPLEN.

C. S. FINLEYSON

Sowed with a Capital of \$200, and has Reaped an Hundredfold

The Honorable George Lawrence,
Minister of Agriculture,
Winnipeg.

Dear Sir:—Replying to your inquiry, I beg to say that I settled in Manitoba in the year 1880, at the age of 24, and came from the County of Victoria, Ont. I had a small capital of \$200.



Dr. Hammond's Nursery, near Portage la Prairie, Manitoba

I now own 800 acres of land, upon which there are buildings worth \$3,000.

I consider the value of the farm to be \$20,000, and the value of stock and implements \$4,000.

I have 400 acres under cultivation and 500 acres fenced.

I have raised a family of boys and girls, who are all doing well.

I consider that I am worth \$20,000.

My experience of Manitoba has resulted in very beneficial returns, and I consider it to be one of the best countries to which a young man could come who is seeking to make a home and secure the welfare of his family.—Yours truly,

C. S. FINLEYSON.

T. F. FOLLIOTT

Began Without Capital,
Without Agricultural
Training, Without
Health, and Has Ac-
quired Them All in
Manitoba.

Hon. George
Lawrence
Minister of Agriculture,
Winnipeg.

Dear Sir, — You ask me how have I succeeded since I arrived in this country.

I was born in the county of Essex, England, but lived most of the time in the City of London, and after leaving school worked in a wholesale house as a clerk for three years, but found that my health was giving way, so decided to come to Manitoba, which I did, arriving here in the spring of 1885 with no capital and no knowledge of farming, and settled on a homestead in the Pelican Lake district the next winter.

I had varied success for a number of years, but during that time my health improved and I gained experience. Six years ago I started dairy farming about fourteen miles east of Winnipeg and I recommend anybody who wants to make a success of farming to keep a few cattle. I have been very successful with my cows, and today have a good grade bunch of between forty and fifty head of cows and

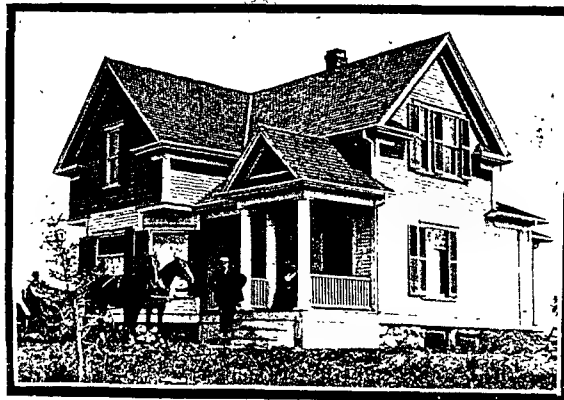
heifers. My returns this year per cow are between \$90 and \$100. Full stock of implements. Stock in all worth \$20,000. Would advise my countrymen to come to Manitoba.

S. M. HAYDON

Thinks Manitoba is not only the Right Country for the Young Man, but also for Older People with a Little Capital

The Honorable George Lawrence,
Minister of Agriculture,
Winnipeg.

Dear Sir.—Replying to your inquiry, I beg to say that I settled in Manitoba in the year 1889, at the age of 31, and had a small capital of \$100. I came from the County of Perth, Ont.



Comfortable Farm Home of William Macdonald,
near Birtle, Manitoba

I own about 320 acres of land, adjoining the town of Killarney, 275 acres of which have been brought under cultivation, and my entire holdings are fenced.

Buildings and improvements on my farm are worth \$4,000.

The farm I consider to be worth \$16,000, and stock and implements

three thousand dollars at the least.

The average results of my farming for a number of years have been about \$2,500 per year.

I consider that I am worth \$25,000 over and above all encumbrances.

I have raised a family of boys and girls, who are working for themselves and doing well, nearly all of them owning property of their own.

I am well satisfied with the results of farming in Manitoba, and believe that it is one of the best countries for a young man who is looking for a home, and also for older people if they have a little capital.—Yours truly,

S. M. HAYDON.



Home of D. Sundin, Whose Farm is in the
Birtle District

DANIEL HAWE

He Followed a Blazed Trail to a Homestead in "The Valley," and Has a Home Indeed

I have no intention in writing these few notes to enter into the details of every up and down that has come to me since coming to reside in the Swan River Valley, but will endeavor to make some plain statements of facts that have been forced upon me in my farming operations during the time I have resided here. I was born in the County of Durham, Ontario, in 1861, and lived there until 1889, when the western fever seized me, and to the West (as it was then familiarly known) I came, landing in the town of Treherne, some seventy-six miles southwest of Winnipeg. I remained in Treherne and vicinity until 1898, working at various jobs. When the excitement started about the Swan River Valley, a neighbor and myself procured a team of ponies, a buckboard, a few dollars and some of the necessities of travel and struck out to look for a homestead.

The distance from Treherne to Swan River is about 260 miles, and the road at that time (1898) in many places not more than a blazed trail. However, we arrived all right, and were successful in finding land that suited, and shortly returned to Treherne, having made entry on the northwest quarter of section 28, township 35, range 29, west of the first meridian, in Manitoba. Entry fee, \$10.

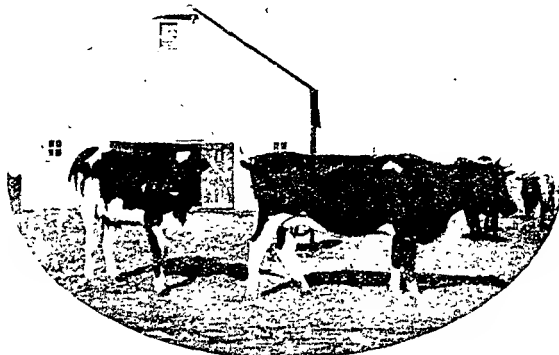
In 1899 I had 35 acres broken, a small house, and smaller stable built, and in the spring of 1900 moved my family, consisting of wife and two children, on to the homestead, and com-

menced to farm on my own land. We brought with us four horses, two pigs, some fowl and about twelve head of cattle, including a pure-bred Durham bull, and set out to raise pork, beef, chickens, wheat, oats and barley.

From the 35 acres broken we harvested the first year 860 bushels of wheat and 300 bushels of oats, and from that time until the present time, October 10th, 1912, have 225 acres of grain crops to thresh. During those twelve years of our stay in the valley we have never had anything in the shape of a failure in crops.

I think the land here cannot be surpassed for fertility; if properly worked, will grow all kinds of grain and most of the clovers and grasses. Fall wheat does well. In 1911 I threshed from nine acres 360 bushels of No. 1 winter wheat, and this year (1912) I expect even better yield. I think this is one of the best districts for all kinds of farming to be found anywhere in the northwest country (I refer to the Swan River Valley). There is abundance of good water, easily obtained, plenty of moisture, needs no irrigation expense, plenty of wood for fuel, and lumber from the local sawmills can be had at a nominal expense.

My own plan for providing material for building purposes has been like this. I applied for a permit from the government to cut timber on government land, paying \$1.50 per M. board measure, hauling the logs to the mill (a short distance) and having them sawed into any kind of lumber required, the price of sawing being \$4.00 per M.; then taking the lumber to the planing mill and having it dressed into anything required, paying another \$4.00 per



Part of T. F. Follitt's Herd Dougald, Manitoba

M., so that dressed lumber was laid down on my building site for \$9.50 per M. actual cash.

Since coming to the valley, my building operations leave me with dwelling house, 20 by 26, story and half; kitchen, 24 by 14, stone wall underneath; horse barn, 24 by 30 ft., 14 ft. studding with lean-to, 14 by 30 ft.; cow barn, 26 by 40 ft., 14 ft. studding with lean-to, 14 by 42 feet; granary, 18 by 54 ft.; implement house, 24 by 40 ft.; hog-pen, 20 by 30 ft., all of which have caused considerable work but a small outlay of cash.

The councils of the different municipalities have been alive to the needs of the residents, spending yearly large sums of money for the building and repairing of roads and bridges, organizing school districts, etc.

I think this article is plain enough to give anybody intending to settle in this valley an idea of what can be accomplished here by work and management. — Respectfully,

DANIEL HAWE

R. A. HENRY

Started with \$1,500,
and Now Has
\$50,000.00

Killarney, 9th December, 1912.

The Honorable George Lawrence,

Minister of Agriculture,

Winnipeg

Dear Sir,—Replying to your inquiry, I beg to say that I settled in Manitoba in the year 1892, at the age of 28. At that time I had capital to the extent of about \$1,500. I came from the County of Dufferin, Ont.

I own at the present time 320 acres of land, with 50 acres fenced and 275 under cultivation.

I have buildings on my farm to the value of \$2,000.

The value of my farm I consider to be \$9,600. I have \$3,500 worth of stock and implements. My farm is rented, and I receive \$1,000 for my share.

I consider I am worth \$50,000, all of which has been accumulated during the past twenty years, except the small amount of capital with which I started.

I have had very satisfactory results, and am well pleased with the country and its laws. I think it is one of the best places that anyone could come to, seeking a home and fortune.

I have raised a family of boys and girls, who are all doing well and enjoying good health.— Yours truly,

R. A. HENRY.

HUGH KIRBY

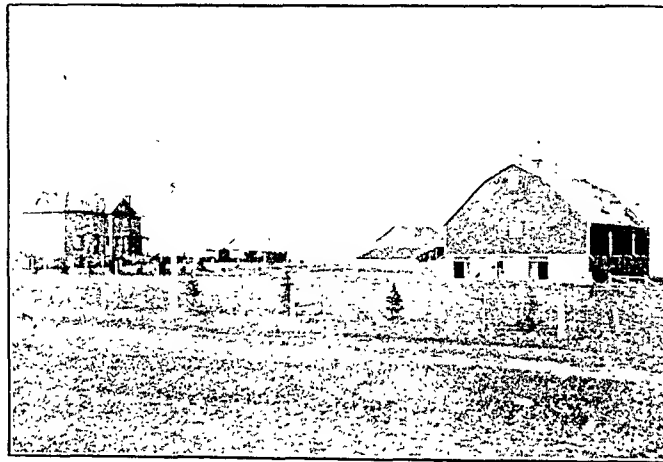
He Fought the Fight of the Early-Day Pathfinder,
and Won Out

I am a Yorkshireman and lived near Scarborough, on the Yorkshire coast. I came from England to Manitoba in 1882, and took up a homestead in the De Clare district of Municipality of Archie. This district was then some twenty miles from the main line C.P.R., and the distance from railway, together with the hard times and low price of produce, led me to

leave my location and move some five miles north of Kirkella, C.P.R. main line, being still in the same municipality of Archie. The Virden-McAuley branch now runs through Clare district. I have prospered right along, putting in hard work.

I and my wife and children bore the brunt of the early vicissitudes in Manitoba, which those who now come, know nothing about. Last year I built a \$4,000 house. I now own a section and a quarter of land, and one of my sons owns three quarter sections near — Yours truly,

HUGH KIRBY.



Residence and Buildings of A. W. Shaver, Killarney,
Manitoba

DAVID LITTLE

Is a Champion Ploughman, and has Run a Straight Furrow of Success in Manitoba

David Little was born at Scarborough, Ont., in the year 1870, and came to the Portage la Prairie district in 1892.

Mr. Little can be called a champion ploughman. At the age of 14 he was successful in winning the silver medal at Scarborough, Ont., open to boys of 14 years of age. In 1888, six years later, he was winner of silver medal in ploughing competition in Vawn Township, Ont. The same year he captured the gold medal at Richmond Hill, open to East and West Markham townships, Ont. In 1902 was winner of the \$50 cash prize in ploughing competition of Portage Plains. He is always present at every ploughing match held in this locality, and has never been known to take part in a competition he did not receive either first or second.

Being such an expert ploughman has no doubt been a great factor in his success as a farmer. He has just recently refused \$25,000 for his half-section, which he purchased some ten years ago at \$10,000.

Mr. Little has just finished threshing and reports 50 bushels of wheat to the acre, the highest yield on Portage Plains for 1912.

Farming conditions are even better than ever in this district, and Mr. Little is only a sample of what dozens of other successful farmers are doing.

W. C. LOCKWOOD

Is More Than Satisfied that the Country of His Adoption is a Fine Place for Families

Six years ago I came from Plainfield, Illinois, to look at Canadian land. I was favorably impressed with the quality of the soil and



Type of Small Rural School, Florence, Manitoba



Farm Residence of S. T. Kelloway, Killarney, Manitoba

healthy climate, and bought 480 acres in the Dauphin district.

The transaction has come up to my highest expectations in every way, and I am pleased to state that the change I have made has proved beneficial both financially and otherwise.

I regard the Canadian West as the best field to emigrate to for those wishing to enlarge their operations and desirous of securing lands for their sons.

W. C. LOCKWOOD.

GEO. McAULEY

Like Most of the Early Settlers, He Arrived Without Money, Worked Bravely, and Prospered with His District

I came from Megantic, in the Province of Quebec, in 1883, taking up a homestead in township 15, range 29, at what is now the village of McAuley, the Pheasant Hills branch of the C.P.R. having been constructed through my farm, and the station named after me. I worked for two years at McGregor, C.P.R. main line, before coming on my homestead, since which time I have worked my farm and grown with the district.

In common with nearly all the settlers of that time, I came to Manitoba not knowing how things would turn out, for it was a new country, and we had to find out the possibilities for ourselves. I was a young man of 19 years, and had no money, and in those days it was a question of living, not of making money, as there was little work to be had, and machinery and everything was of a ruinous price, and the value of produce was low. Much of this is now changed greatly for the better, and as these changes came, I prospered.

I have for many years been a municipal councillor, and have with some others of the early settlers formed one of the most progressive councils in the Province of Manitoba, and the McAuley district has greatly prospered. I have a large family, the boys helping me in my farming operations. Some eight years ago the C.P.R. built their branch from Kirkella to Saskatoon, and this line was a great boon to the residents, and gave a great spurt to the property of the district, as before that produce had to be hauled as far as twenty-five miles in some cases.

At McAuley there is a fine school, two elevators, a loading platform, two churches, two blacksmith shops, tinsmith's shop, numerous stores and two livery barns, besides a considerable resident population.

I own a section and a quarter of fine land, with fine buildings, a livery barn in McAuley, and 30 horses and 60 cattle, a fine showing for Manitoba and the municipality of Archie.—Yours truly,

GEO. McAULEY.

DAVID R. McHAFFIE

His Land Has Doubled in Value—but it is Not for Sale

I was born in Simcoe County, Ontario, on a farm, and until eight years ago lived at Souris, in Manitoba. In the year 1904 I came north to the Swan River Valley and bought land at \$14 per acre, and put up the usual buildings. I bought half a section, of which I farmed this year 185 acres, putting 130 acres in wheat, 45 acres in barley and the rest in oats.

I have twenty head of pure-bred shorthorn stock, eight head of horses, besides hogs, poultry, etc. In 1911 had 32 bushels of wheat to the acre all around, and 15 acres which I gave special attention to yielded 53 bushels to the acre. This year, 1912, my crop went over 30 bushels to the acre all around. I have grown over 80 bushels of oats to the acre.

I am thoroughly satisfied with the results of my farming operations, and my land is not for sale, although it is worth more than twice what was paid for it.—Yours very truly,

DAVID R. McHAFFIE.

WILLIAM MACDONALD

He Exchanged a Policeman's Uniform for Overalls,
Came to Manitoba, Bought a Second-hand Plow
for \$1.75, and Succeeded

I am, as my name implies, a north-of-Scotland-born man. I helped my father on a small farm while at an early age. Later I worked as a laborer for farmers, and drifted into the police force. I, however, was ambitious to own land for myself, and came to Manitoba some 20 years ago and took up a homestead in the municipality of Archie, about six miles north-east of Fleming, on the main line of C.P.R.

At that time I had a wife and young family and very little money. I made a payment on a team of oxen and bought a second-hand plow for \$1.75, and with these means I started to break up my homestead, my family living in Moosomin, where my wife got whatever work she could, and where I did laboring work to support my family, and in winter drew wood from the bush and sold it to pay balance remaining on my team.

When I had sufficient land broken on my farm, I moved my family there, and for some years bore my share of the tough times, due to a new country, with great scarcity of money. I early became a member of the municipal council, and later had other offices, and for the past two years have been elected as reeve. During all this time and in every office I have held I have taken an active part in improving conditions, and have grown in prosperity together with the district and municipality for which I have worked.

I now own a section and a half of good land, largely broken up. I have a good house and barns, and own 20 horses, 25 well-bred cattle and other stock. My eldest son owns a half-section near by, and my whole family has been well brought up. I never forget that my faithful and able wife has done as much as myself to win our present position.—Yours truly,

WM. MACDONALD.

BYRON MASON

Came From England Without Capital, and is Now
Worth Over \$25,000.00

Killarney, 9th December, 1912.

The Honorable George Lawrence,
Minister of Agriculture,
Winnipeg.

Dear Sir.—Replying to your inquiry, I beg to say that I settled in Manitoba in the year 1881, and came originally from England. I had no capital of any kind when I came here, and was too young to homestead, being only 17 years of age. As soon after my arrival as possible I homesteaded a piece of land, which is now about eight miles from Killarney, and I have lived on this ever since.

My holdings now consist of 1,200 acres of land, valued at \$25.00 per acre, 500 acres being under cultivation and 150 fenced.

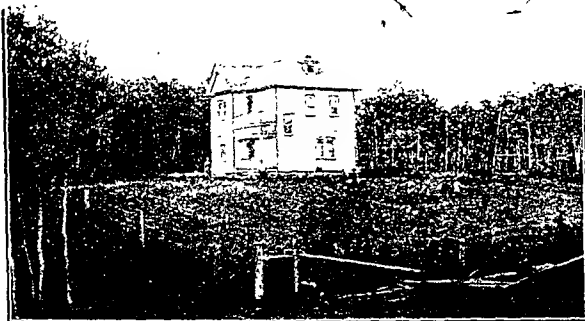
I have a house, barns and granary on my property, valued at \$5,000.

My stock and implements are worth \$5,000, and I consider that at the present time I am worth \$25,000 over and above all encumbrances.

I have raised a family of boys and girls, who are all doing well and working at home.

We have a good home and have satisfactory results from our farming operations. My family are well satisfied with the country, and we all enjoy good health. I know of no place that I have heard or read of which would be better than Manitoba for a farmer who wishes to begin operations, raise a home for his family and enjoy life.—Yours truly,

BYRON MASON.



B. Peden's Farm, Home, Birtle District

JAMES MILLER

Has Travelled in Many Countries and Finds to Find a
Better Place for Farming than Manitoba

Killarney, 9th December, 1912.

The Honorable George Lawrence,
Minister of Agriculture,
Winnipeg.

Dear Sir.—Replying to your inquiry, I beg to say that I settled in Manitoba in the year 1891 at the age of 30. My capital at that time consisted of less than \$100.00. I came from the county of Grey, Ont.

In my 21 years' experience of Manitoba I have had extraordinary success. I own at the present time 960 acres of land, situated in the fertile district of Killarney. I have 600 acres under cultivation and 165 acres fenced. The buildings on my property consist of two barns, two houses and three granaries, which are worth \$5,000.00.

The value of my farm I consider to be, at a conservative estimate, \$30,000. I have the farm rented to my sons, who own all the stock and implements, and pay me an average rental of \$800 per annum.

I consider that at the present time I am worth \$25,000 over and above all encumbrances.

I have raised a family of five boys and two girls, who in turn are all doing well, and some have farms of their own.

I consider this to be a good country for the farmer. The laws are very favorable to him, and no enterprising person could fail to succeed. In my experience of life I have travelled in many countries and have failed to find any place so suitable for farming operations as my present location.—Yours truly,

JAMES MILLER.

JOHN J. NAY

Is so Well Satisfied that He Would Not Change His
Position.

Killarney, 9th December, 1912.

The Honorable George Lawrence,
Minister of Agriculture,
Winnipeg.

Dear Sir.—Replying to your inquiry, I beg to say that I settled in Manitoba in the year 1889, at the age of 31, my capital at that time being \$2,000. I came originally from the county of Huron, Ont., and have always farmed.

I own 480 acres of land, 400 of which are under cultivation and 300 fenced.

There are buildings upon the farm to the value of \$4,000.

The value of my farm and other property is at least \$25,000.

At the present time I have my farm rented, and get from the proceeds of the share of my crop at least \$1,300 a year.

I feel that I have done well by coming to Manitoba, and at the present time I would not change my position, as I am perfectly satisfied with the results, and feel that the conditions and laws of the country are such that any young man seeking a home could not do better than come to Manitoba.—Yours truly,

JNO. J. NAY.

CHARLES POOLE

Shepherd, Railroad Construction Worker, Founder of
Sunday Schools, and Finally a Very Successful
Grain Grower

I came from the county of Huntingdon, England, in 1881. At the early age of nine years I herded and fed sheep, so I did not have much opportunity for schooling. I educated myself by reading books of standard authors whenever I could spare the time. I first went to Ontario and worked there for a year, but thought there was little better chance there than in England, so I came West and took up a homestead in the Municipality of Archie on Sec. 18-14-29, on the boundary of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

I worked on the P.R. construction through the West and the Rockies, and with the money thus earned came to my homestead with a team of oxen and went to work. Always being an ardent Sunday school worker, I started Sunday schools in this district and did some local preaching as well.

After getting a little home together, I went back to England and married, and together my wife and I have roughed it and overcome obstacles and are now comfortably off with our family, owning a section of land, while our eldest son also owns a half section. We own sufficient horses to work this land, besides cattle, and have a good house and barn and other buildings. I was for seventeen years elected reeve of the Municipality of Archie. I

took an active part in the Grain Growers' Association movement, and for four years was annually elected a director of the Union of Manitoba Municipalities.—Yours truly,

CHARLES POOLE.

WILLIAM H. SIMS

He Believes in Manitoba Cattle, Hogs and Sheep
for Good Reasons

I was born near Fergus, Ontario. I lived near Winnipeg until ten years ago, when I came to the Swan River district and took up land about two miles from the town of that name. I have 640 acres altogether, of which 240 acres is broken, and I am breaking more annually. My best yield was 23 bushels to the acre of spring wheat and 38 bushels to the acre of fall wheat.

I am a believer in mixed farming, and consider that this is the country for hogs and sheep, as well as cattle. I have kept on an average about 30 head of cattle and also a number of pure-bred Berkshire hogs. I have put up a good house, barns and outbuildings, and have a third interest in a threshing outfit. During 1910 I planted 1,200 trees, all doing well. I am in easy financial circumstances.—Yours truly,

WILLIAM H. SIMS.

JAMES WHITE

Sixty-three Years of Age when He Took Up a Manitoba Homestead, He Has Done the Work Himself
and Has Made \$20,000

James White, of Kenville Post Office, in the Swan River Valley, in Manitoba, was born in Galt, Ontario. Prior to settling at Kenville his present abode, he lived in Iowa several years, but the climate not being suitable, he moved to Kenville, taking a homestead there at the age of sixty-three. At this age, when most men do very little work, Mr. White set about to make a home afresh, hauling the lumber some 18 miles and doing a large share of the building of a house and barns himself. This was in 1902.

Mr. White has been a most successful farmer, and during the ten years since his arrival has accumulated a large amount of land, actually farming about 300 acres, and doing most of the work himself. His farms are provided with good buildings, and his land and chattels

should be worth at least from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars, all made in Manitoba. Since coming to Manitoba his health has been perfect, and he is one of the many farmers who bless the day when he decided to come to this Province.

JOHN ROOKES

Was an English Groom Before Coming to Manitoba. His Ballast was "Sand," and He Pioneered to Such Good Effect that He Brought Out his Neighbors

I left Yorkshire, England, about twenty-two years ago, where I had been employed as a groom to a farmer. I had no education, as school attendance at that time was not compulsory, and my parents being poor needed my help as soon as I was able. However, as soon as possible I came to Canada and took up a homestead in what is now the Manson district of Municipality of Archie, about ten miles north-east of Fleming, C.P.R. main line. I had a wife and numerous family to support, and had practically no money.

I acquired a team of oxen and went to work early and late. I afterwards bought another team and worked them turn about as I could stand more work than the oxen. As the boys grew they assisted me, and my wife and children managed the dairy end of the business with great success. There were two other homesteaders on the same section as myself, both being well educated and of good families, but they did not possess the requisite sand needed in an early settler of Manitoba, and so I bought them both out and now own the whole section, besides three quarter sections

close at hand. I have a good house and large barn and other buildings, and own about thirty horses and same number of cattle.—Yours truly,

JOHN ROOKES.

THOS. E. WALLACE

Has a Fine Farm, and Considers Prospects Better than Ever

I was born at Great Village, Nova Scotia, in the year 1846, and came to Manitoba in 1870. I have been a resident of Portage Plains for the past thirty-six years. I homesteaded my farm in 1876 and now consider my land worth \$80 per acre. My principal crop has been wheat, though I have gone in considerably for mixed farming of late years. The prospects in this locality I consider better than ever, and am very much pleased with my efforts in farming in Manitoba.

I have taken an active part in promoting the interests of the Portage Industrial Exhibition, which is held every year, being connected with the board of that association for past thirty years. Was a member of first Council of the Rural Municipality of Portage la Prairie in 1878.

I am comfortably situated on a fine farm four miles north-west of the City of Portage la Prairie, and have no hesitancy in stating that any man who wishes to settle down to farming in the West, and especially on the Portage Plains, should make a success of it.

THOMAS E. WALLACE



Clover Grows Luxuriantly in Many Parts of Manitoba

Settler's Guide

A Supplement of Instructions and General Information which the Incoming Settler will find Worth Preserving



THE man who has decided to come to Manitoba will find here appended information which will prove of practical assistance to him. It can be relied upon as being authentic and up-to-date, and the preservation of this booklet for reference will be amply rewarded by the convenience which it will prove to be.

The intending settler is respectfully urged by the Department of Agriculture and Immigration to apply for all information about Manitoba at Manitoba Government Agencies. By so doing he will be reliably and fully informed on all matters in which he is interested, with special and courteous attention to his individual needs and preferences. The Manitoba officials with whom he will come in contact are directed by a strict policy of fairness to the prospective citizen; the free information secured from them will consist of honest facts.

WHERE TO APPLY

Manitoba Government Agencies are now being established in the Old Country, their location is announced in the advertising columns of the British press. Information will be furnished at these Agencies as to all necessary preparation for the journey to Manitoba, so that there need be no lack of comfort on the trip and no expensive mistakes, through ignorance of prevailing conditions in the matter of supplies, etc.

From the time the settler leaves until he is satisfactorily and safely located in his new home, the Manitoba Government will keep in touch with him through its officials at various points. The following special Agents in Canada will be found ready to furnish special or general information on either personal or written request:

At Toronto, Ontario—77 York St. James Hartney, Esq., has charge of this eastern agency.

At Gretna, Manitoba—Joseph F. Tennant, Esq., has oversight of all frontier ports and outposts along the international boundary between Canada and the United States.

At Winnipeg, Manitoba—Corner Main and Water Streets, Industrial Bureau, Joseph Burke, with an efficient staff of assistants, superintends the Provincial Immigration and employment agency.

Provincial Government Lands—L. J. Howe, Deputy Provincial Land Commissioner, Provincial Government Buildings, Winnipeg, Manitoba, will furnish specific information for those who wish to buy Provincial Government lands.



Manitoba Agricultural College.—Prof. W. J. Black, President, Winnipeg, Manitoba, has supervision of this great Government agricultural institution, and special information about the College and its work will be furnished on request.

Department of Agriculture and Immigration—Is located in the Provincial Parliament Building, and in many cases a personal interview with Prof. S. A. Bedford, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, will be found particularly profitable.

Maps, literature and full information about Manitoba may be obtained at any of the above addresses.

LANDS AVAILABLE FOR HOMESTEAD ENTRY

All surveyed agricultural Dominion lands (excepting "School Lands" and "Hudson's Bay Company Lands") in Manitoba, not disposed of and not reserved or occupied, are open to homestead entry.

"School Lands" consist of sections 11 and 29 in each township.

"Hudson's Bay Company's Lands" consist of sections 8 and 26.

Islands which are Dominion lands in the Province of Manitoba are reserved from entry.

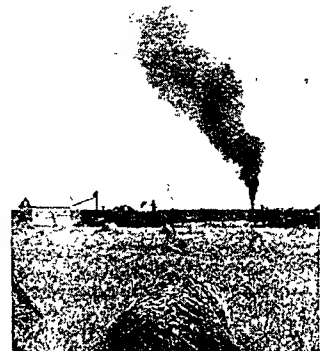
An entry does not include the mineral or water rights.

Every person who is the sole head of a family and every male who has attained the age of 18 years and is a British subject, or declares intention to become a British subject, is entitled to obtain entry for a homestead to the extent of one quarter-section, on payment of an entry fee of ten dollars.

A widow having minor children of her own dependent on her for support is permitted to make homestead entry as the sole head of a family.

A widow who is remarried thereby ceases to be the sole head of a family and is not eligible to make an entry.

Application for homestead entry may be made by a person eligible under the provisions of "The Dominion Lands Act," either at the land agency for the district in which the land is situate or at the office of a sub-agent authorized to transact business in the district.



When application for homestead entry is made before a sub-agent, such application must be transmitted to the agent forthwith, and has no force or effect until received by him.

Notice of receipt of the application may be wired by the sub-agent at the expense of the applicant, to the agent, and in such case the land, if available, will be held until the application papers are received.

When a sub-agent has received an application for entry for a quarter-section, he must not receive another application for the same quarter-section from any other person until the first application has been dealt with by the agent.

Application for entry must be made by the applicant in person.

Application for homestead entry by proxy is permitted. However, in the case of a person making entry on behalf of a father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, when duly authorized to do so in the form prescribed. In such case the proxy must appear before the Land Agent for the district in person. Application for entry by proxy cannot be accepted by a sub-agent.

The homesteader on whose behalf such entry is made, must before the expiration of six months from the date of the entry appear personally before the agent (not a sub-agent) and satisfy him by declaration as provided that he is already in residence or on his way to commence such residence, and in the latter case that he will be in residence before the end of the six months. Should he fail to appear, the agent must cancel the entry without notice at the end of six months from date of entry.

When, in the opinion of an agent, an entry has been secured by misrepresentation, personation, perjury or fraud of any kind, it shall be his duty to secure all available evidence and forward same to Head Office.

If fraud is established to the satisfaction of the department, the entry will be immediately cancelled and at the discretion of the minister the entrant will be liable to loss of improvements or of the right to make a homestead entry, or both.

An entry for a homestead is for the sole use and benefit of the entrant, and neither directly nor indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever, and the violation of this provision renders the entry liable to cancellation.

Residence Duties

A homesteader may perform the residence duties by residing in a house on his homestead at least six months in each year during a term of three years.

Before applying for patent it is required that the entrant's house upon the homestead shall be a habitable building; in the case of purchased homesteads the value of the house erected must be at least three hundred dollars. This requirement applies to all entries granted on and after the 1st February, 1909.

"Residence" or "Re-

sidence duties" for the purposes of the homestead law means actual and bona fide residence in a dwelling house by the entrant in person upon the homestead, or in accordance with the vicinity provisions. Residence duties cannot be done by a member of the homesteader's family or by any person as proxy on his behalf.

Sleeping on a homestead at night for a period of six months in the year, while following elsewhere during the day time a trade or calling other than agriculture, will not be accepted as residence within the meaning of the act, unless the residence of the homesteader is established by his family living continuously on the homestead during such periods of residence and by the homestead being his own sole place of abode during such periods.

Residence for six months in each of three years, after homestead entry, satisfies the residence requirement necessary to entitle the entrant to patent, without regard to periods during each year when the residence was done, but absence from the land for more than six months, at any time, renders the entry subject to application for cancellation.

Residence for any period less than thirty consecutive days is not accepted as constituting residence for the purpose of perfecting an entry or of establishing an entry in good standing.

Homestead duties must be performed during a period of three homestead years. Under Section 16 of the Dominion Lands Act of the 1st September, 1908, which governs all entries made on and after that date, homestead years can be computed in only two ways, (1st) from the date of the entry, and (2nd) from the date of the commencement of residence. Commencement of residence may be after or before entry, but no residence before entry can be credited to an entrant for any time during which the land was under entry to another person.

Residence in the Vicinity

The term "vicinity" is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in a direct-line, exclusive of the width of road allowances crossed in the measurement.

A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on a farm owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

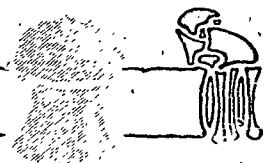
If the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of a homesteader has permanent residence on a farm owned solely by him or her, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead, purchased homestead or pre-emption entered for by him or her in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father, mother, brother, sister, son or daughter, as the case may be.

A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties while living on a farm owned by himself or by a relative in the vicinity must notify the agent for the district of such intention, and keep him informed as to his post office address. Otherwise his entry is liable to become the subject of cancellation proceedings.

A settler within the pre-emption tract who has acquired a homestead pre-emption may fulfil the residence duties in connection with his homestead by living on his pre-emption.

Cultivation Duties

A homesteader who resides on his homestead is required to break a total of at least 30 acres of the





Half an Acre of Cabbage returned \$547.40

homestead (of which 20 must be cropped) before applying for a patent. A reasonable proportion of the cultivation duties must be done during each year.

When the duties are being performed under the regulations permitting residence in vicinity, the total required to be broken will be at least 50 acres (of which 20 must be cropped).

Entrants are expected in every case to bring the required area under cultivation. Where they have been unable to fully meet the requirements by reason of woods, rocks, or the broken character of the surface, the area required may be reduced at the discretion of the minister, and application for patent will be taken subject to acceptance by the agent and department after inspection and report by a homestead inspector, but inspections of land of this character are not made prior to application for patent.

Cultivation must be done in each of three years, during two of which the breaking must be in crop.

A homesteader is allowed six months from the date of his entry within which to perfect the same by taking possession of the land and beginning his residence duties in connection therewith. Any entry not so perfected within that period is liable to cancellation.

For cause shown, however, Head Office may protect an entry for an additional period of six months. This does not apply to entries made by proxy.

If a homesteader dies before perfecting entry by commencement of residence within six months, the entry becomes liable to cancellation. The department may, however, on application, extend the time for the performance of the duties if the legal representatives have taken out letters of administration or have them in course of preparation with intention of performing the required duties; but not in the case of a settler who has obtained a homestead entry by proxy unless he had personally appeared at the agency or commenced actual residence on the homestead.

Cancellation Proceedings

An entry is liable to cancellation:

If the residence or cultivation duties or other conditions are not being fulfilled.

If a homesteader is absent from the homestead for a period of over six months at any one time.

If obtained or granted by error, personation, misrepresentation, perjury or other fraud.

If the land is valuable because of merchantable timber exceeding twenty-five acres in extent.

If improvements upon the land have not been paid for or have been misrepresented.

If an entrant executes an abandonment of his entry for a constitution or assigns or agrees to assign any right therein prior to issue of patent.

A reservation for a minor is liable to application for

cancellation for non-fulfilment of the conditions or if the same was obtained through error, misrepresentation or fraud.

Application for Patent

Application for patent may, after completion of the duties, be made by an entrant before an agent, or homestead inspector, or before a sub-agent for the district.

Patent cannot be issued to any entrant who is not a British subject by birth or naturalization.

Application for patent for homestead must not be taken until the three full years have completely elapsed from the date of entry or commencement of residence before entry.

Evidence must be taken only from disinterested witnesses resident in the locality, who are able to testify from their personal knowledge and not from hearsay, and who are not members of the entrant's family.

Where an entrant has performed his residence duties on farming land, owned by himself or by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister in vicinity, the agent shall certify on application for patent whether ownership has been established to his satisfaction and shall note thereon full particulars concerning each document produced for his inspection giving the dates thereof, names of parties thereto, amounts of payments and areas of land.

Sub-agents or other authorized persons taking applications for patents where proof of ownership is necessary must advise the applicant to forward the necessary documents of proof to the Agent of Dominion Lands promptly.

Failure on the part of a homesteader to apply for patent within a period of five years from the date of entry renders his right to the homestead liable to forfeiture.

Applications for naturalization in connection with applications for patent may be made before homestead inspectors appointed commissioners to receive the same. No fee is charged for their services, but a court fee of 25 cents is imposed by the Naturalization Act.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

Live Stock and Settlers' Effects—Duty Free

A settler may bring into Canada, free of duty, live stock for the farm on the following basis, if he has actually owned such live stock abroad for at least



Part of the Canadian Pacific Railway Yards at Winnipeg

six months before his removal to Canada, and has brought them into Canada within one year after his first arrival, viz.:—

If Horses only are brought in, 16 allowed	
If Cattle " " " "	16 "
If Sheep " " " "	160 "
If Swine " " " "	160 "

If horses, cattle, sheep and swine are brought in together, or part of each, the same proportions as above are to be observed.

Duty is to be paid on the live stock in excess of the number above provided for.

For Customs entry purposes a mare with a colt under six months old is to be reckoned as one animal, a cow with a calf under six months old is also to be reckoned as one animal.

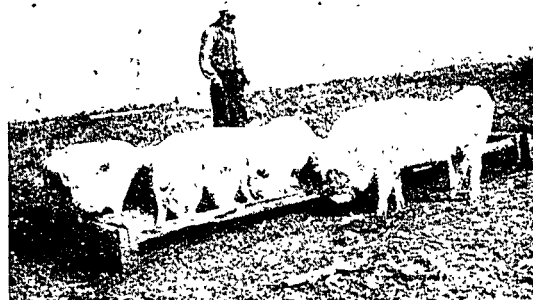
Cattle and other live stock imported into Canada are subject to Quarantine Regulations.

Item 705 of the Customs Tariff (1907), for free entry of settlers' effects reads as follows:—

705. Settlers' effects, viz.:—Wearing apparel, books, usual and reasonable household furniture and other household effects, instruments and tools of trade, occupation or employment, guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriters, bicycles, carts, wagons and other highway vehicles, agricultural implements and live stock for the farm, not to include live stock or articles for sale, or for use as a contractor's outfit, nor vehicles or implements moved by mechanical power, nor machinery for use in any manufacturing establishment; all the foregoing if actually owned abroad by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada, and subject to regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs, provided, that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought by the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada.

The settler will be required to take the following oath:—

I, _____, do hereby make oath and say that all the goods and articles heretofore mentioned are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, entitled to free entry as settlers' effects under the tariff of duties of customs now in force, and that all of them have been actually owned by myself for at least six months before any removal



Bacon at Breakfast—There is a Profitable Demand for it

to Canada, and that none of the goods or articles shown in this entry have been imported as merchandise or for use in any manufacturing establishment or as a contractor's outfit, or for sale, and that I intend becoming a permanent settler within the Dominion of Canada, and that the "live stock" enumerated and described in the entry hereto attached is intended for my own use on the farm which I am about to occupy (or cultivate), and not for sale or speculative purposes, nor for the use of any other person or persons.

Sworn to before me

this

day of

19

Collector

Settlers' Effects Entries

As a special concession, applicable in the case of immigrants only, collectors are advised that Entries of Settlers' Effects may be accepted when attested to on behalf of the owner by persons (as agents) accompanying such effects, including live stock owned by settlers for six months before removal to Canada.

Collectors may assist settlers in preparing their entry papers without charge, and may accept entry papers for Settlers' Effects (other than live stock) when declared before a Justice of the Peace in Canada or before a notary public elsewhere, or when made out by a Customs Officer pro forma provided the goods be examined by the collector, or by a Customs officer under his direction, and he is satisfied that the goods are bona fide Settlers' Effects entitled to free entry.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

The following customs ports in the Province of Manitoba are declared to be Animals Quarantine Stations, and all animals imported subject to quarantine must be entered through the said stations, viz.:—Emerson, Gretna and Bannerman, Man.

Animals subject to inspection only, but which are not subject to quarantine, may enter Manitoba at Snowflake, Man.

All animals imported into the Dominion of Canada from the United States must be accompanied by a statutory declaration or affidavit made by the owner or importer stating clearly the purpose for which said animals are imported, viz.:—Whether for breeding purposes, for milk production, for work, for grazing, feeding, or slaughter, or whether they form part of settlers' effects, or whether they are entered for temporary stay.



The Largest Railway Yards in the World Owned by One Company

Sec. 31. Said declaration or affidavit must be presented to the Collector of Customs at the port of entry, who will decide whether the animals are entitled to entry under these regulations and will notify the Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture in all cases where the regulations require an inspection to be made.

Horses, Mules and Asses

Sec. 32. The importation of branded or range western horses, mules and asses, other than those which are gentle and broken to harness or saddle, is prohibited.

Sec. 33. Horses, mules or asses, other than those comprising part of settlers' effects, shall be inspected and must be accompanied by:—

(a) A satisfactory certificate of mallein test dated not more than thirty days prior to the date of entry, and signed by an inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry; or

(b) A similar certificate from a reputable veterinarian, provided such certificate is endorsed by an inspector of the said Bureau of Animal Industry; or,

(c) A similar certificate from an inspector of the Canadian Department of Agriculture.

Sec. 34. When not so accompanied, such horses, mules or asses must be submitted to the mallein test either at the quarantine station where entry is made, or under certain restrictions, at point of destination.

Sec. 35. When tested at the port of entry, if any reactors are found they shall be slaughtered without compensation or definitely marked and returned to the United States and must not again be presented for entry. All horses, mules or asses in the same consignment shall be returned to the United States, but the non-reactors may be again presented for entry and further test after the lapse of a period of not less than fifteen days from the date of the first test, provided that satisfactory evidence is produced to the effect that they have not, during the said period, been in contact with affected animals. When tested at destination points all animals reacting to the test will be slaughtered without compensation, while those comprising the rest of the shipment will be detained in quarantine until it is shown to the satisfaction of the Veterinary Director General that they are free from disease.

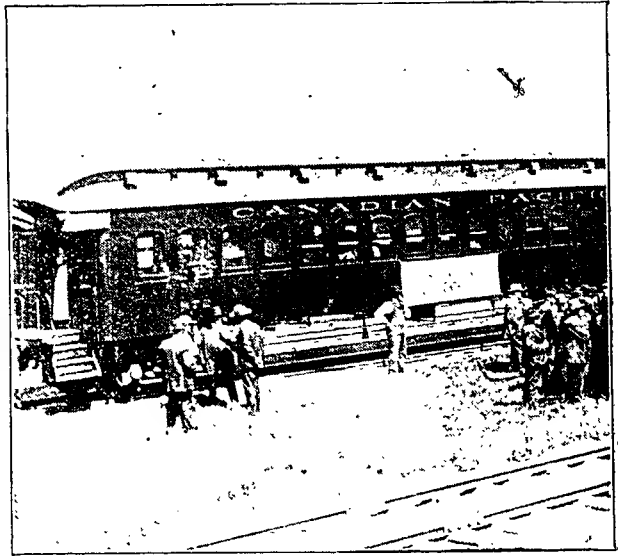
Sec. 36. Horses, mules or asses forming part of settlers' effects shall be inspected and should be accompanied by:—

(a) A satisfactory certificate of mallein test dated not more than thirty days prior to the date of entry, and signed by an inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry; or,

(b) A similar certificate from a reputable veterinarian provided such certificate is endorsed by an inspector of the said Bureau of Animal Industry; or,

(c) A similar certificate from an inspector of the Canadian Department of Agriculture.

Sec. 37. If not so accompanied such horses, mules or asses may be submitted to the mallein test by an inspector of the Canadian Department of Agriculture



The Manitoba Agricultural Special Trains

at any time after their arrival in Canada. If found to react within a period of six months of date of entry they will be destroyed without compensation.

Sec. 38. If on inspection at the boundary, glanders is found in any consignment, all animals comprising it shall be returned to the United States, but non-reactors may be again presented for entry and further test after the lapse of a period of not less than fifteen days from the date of the first test, provided that satisfactory evidence is produced to the effect that they have not, during the said period, been in contact with affected animals.

Sec. 39. Horses, mules and asses found to be, or suspected of being, affected with any contagious disease may be returned to the United States or otherwise dealt with as the Veterinary Director General may order.

Cattle

Sec. 40. All cattle shall be inspected, and if so ordered by the minister, may be detained, isolated, submitted to the tuberculin test, dipped or otherwise treated, or, in default of such order, where the inspector has reason to believe or suspect that animals are affected with or having been exposed to contagious or infectious disease.

Sec. 41. Cattle found to be diseased or suspected of being diseased may be returned to the United States or otherwise dealt with as the Veterinary Director General may order.

Sec. 42. Cattle for breeding purposes and milk production six months old or over, if unaccompanied by a satisfactory tuberculin test chart signed by a veterinarian of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, must be detained in quarantine for one week or such further period as may be deemed necessary, and subjected to the tuberculin test; cattle reacting thereto must be returned to the United States or slaughtered without compensation.

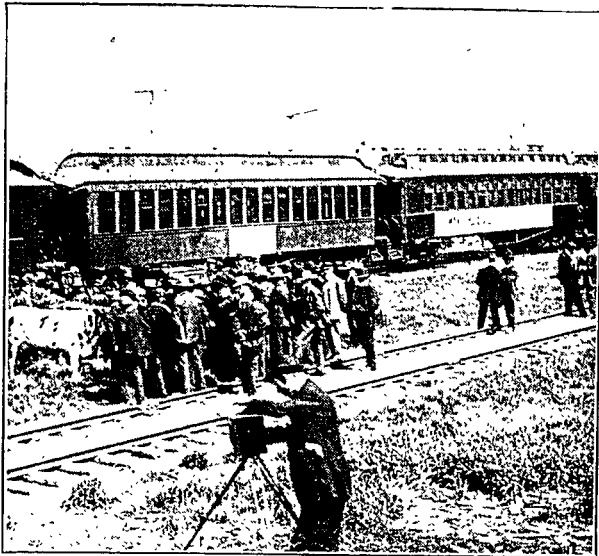
Sec. 43. Importers may be required to furnish a statutory declaration that the chart produced applies to the cattle it purports to describe and no other.

Other Ruminants

Sec. 44. All sheep and goats shall be inspected, and, if so ordered by the minister, may be detained, isolated, dipped or otherwise treated, or, in default of such order, where the inspector has reason to believe



At the Annual Motor Competitions in Manitoba



• Carry Expert College Instruction to the Farmer's Door

or suspect that the animals are affected with or have been exposed to contagious or infectious disease.

Sec. 45. Sheep or goats found to be diseased or suspected of being diseased may be returned to the United States or otherwise dealt with as the Veterinary Director General may order.

Swine

Sec. 46. All swine must be accompanied by a certificate signed by a Veterinarian of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry stating that neither swine plague nor hog cholera has existed within a radius of five miles of the premises in which they have been kept for a period of six months, immediately preceding the date of shipment, but such swine shall, nevertheless, be inspected and shall be subjected to a quarantine of thirty days before being allowed to come in contact with Canadian cattle.

Sec. 47. Swine found to be suffering from contagious disease may be slaughtered without compensation, or may be returned to the United States, or otherwise dealt with as the Veterinary Director General shall direct.

THE MERCHANT MARINE OF MANITOBA

List of vessels, and their registered tonnage, as recorded at Winnipeg Customs House, plying the Red River and Lake Winnipeg district, listed in order of the date of their registry:—

Name	Power	Gross Tonnage	Net Tonnage	Crew
Saskatchewan	Barge	225	153	1
Chieftain	Steam	61	28	6
Fisherman	"	44	30	6
Idell	"	54	37	5
Lady of the Lake	"	201	155	11
Mikado	"	242	168	9
Rocket	"	56	21	4
Spray	"	18	12	2
Keewatin	"	20	14	3
Daisy	"	27	8	2
Wolverine	"	278	189	13
Fern	"	16	12	2
Frederick	"	36	27	3
Tempest	"	75	51	5
Togo	Barge	58	59	1
Alberta	Steam	315	214	20
Amish	"	32	21	2
Victoria	"	28	19	3

Name	Power	Gross Tonnage	Net Tonnage	Crew
Sir Hector	"	70	48	5
City of Selkirk	"	293	199	11
Bonnetoba	"	278	175	10
Aylmer	Gas	12	8	3
Winnipeg	Dredge	245	245	5
Lisgar	Steam	26	18	2
Highlander	"	59	39	3
J.M. Smith	"	179	121	5
Keewatin	Gas	20	14	3
Frank Burton	Dredge	91	63	7
Majestic	Steam	64	43	6
Rosamond Ballett	"	679	474	8
Fort Alexander	Barge	316	316	1
Friday	Steam	60	40	4
Red River	Dredge (Registry incomplete)	"	"	"
Crane	"	"	"	"
Phyllis Williams	Steam	"	"	"
Hecla	"	"	"	"
Mount Cashel	"	508	346	25
Total registered--37		1689	3367	199

Besides the registered craft, the Lake Winnipeg fleet includes over one hundred sailing boats, used by the fishermen, and probably five hundred private boats of all kinds.

DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL LANDS, MANITOBA

In order to secure Provincial Government lands, personal application for purchase should be made at the office of the Provincial Lands Department, in the Manitoba Government buildings, at Winnipeg, Manitoba, or in writing to the Provincial Land Commissioner, according to the following application form. —

Application to Purchase

I, _____, in the Province of _____, do hereby apply to purchase the _____ quarter of Section _____ Township _____ Range _____ of the _____ Meridian, containing _____ acres at the rate of \$ _____ per acre subject to the following conditions:—

To pay the purchase money, \$ _____, as follows: One-tenth in cash on the date hereof, the balance in nine equal annual instalments or such other time as the Commissioner may decide, with interest at six per cent., payable with each instalment. All taxes, whether municipal or otherwise, imposed upon said lands to be paid by the applicant. In the case of abandonment by the applicant or cancellation, all moneys paid or improvements made upon said lands are forfeited, and no improvements to be removed until final payment is made. No wood or timber to be cut from said land except what is necessary for fuel and fencing for actual and necessary use thereon, and for buildings to be erected thereon. All valuable stone, coal or other minerals are reserved by the Province. In case of assignment, such assignment must be in writing, and approved of by the Commissioner. The Commissioner to be at liberty to re-sell



An Entire Section of Prairie Sod is Turned in 24 Hours

if the applicant fails to make his payments when due, or fails in the performance of any of the conditions of his purchase.

My name, occupation and post office address is as hereunder written:

Name of Applicant

Occupation

Address

Purchase.

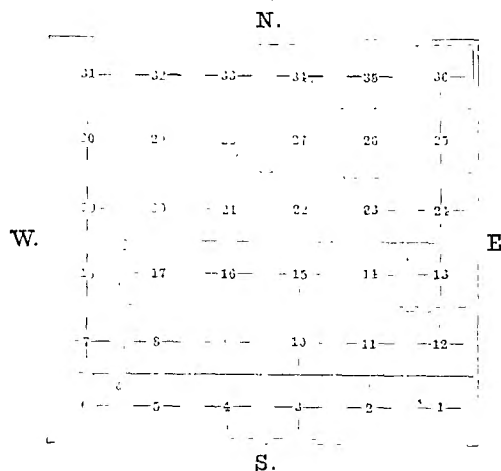
qr. of Sec.	Tp	Rge	M	Acres at \$
1st instalment due		19	\$	Interest \$
2nd	"	"	19	"
3rd	"	"	19	"
4th	"	"	19	"
5th	"	"	19	"
6th	"	"	19	"
7th	"	"	19	"
8th	"	"	19	"
9th	"	"	19	"

Name

EXPLANATION OF THE SURVEY SYSTEM.

Common lands are laid off in square townships, each containing thirty-six sections of as nearly one mile square as the convergence of meridians permits. Such sections are bounded and numbered as shown by the diagram herewith.

Plan of a Township



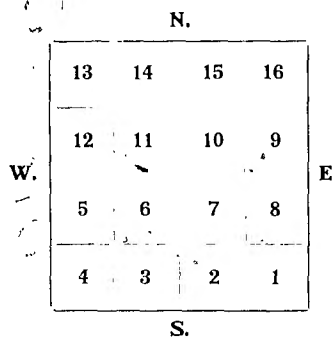
A section contains six hundred and forty acres. Each section is divided into four quarter-sections, containing one hundred and sixty acres each.

Road allowances are provided as indicated by double lines on the above diagram, namely, running north and south, between each section; running east and west, along the township lines and from thence, two miles apart.

Townships are numbered consecutively from south to north. Each row of townships thus formed is given a range number. The ranges start from a principal meridian and are numbered consecutively. The first meridian is a few miles west of Winnipeg. Ranges number from this meridian as a starting point, both eastward and westward. In regard to all other meridians, ranges number westward only.

It will be seen that the number of township, range and meridian at once shows the exact location of a township.

Plan of Section



Each section is deemed to be divided into forty-acre areas, known as legal subdivisions, and numbered and bounded as in diagram above.

CHEAP RAILROAD RATES FOR SETTLERS

An intending settler from a country other than Canada wishing to take up farm land in Western Canada in order to secure the lowest transportation rates should obtain a certificate from a Canadian Government Agent, purchase a ticket to the nearest point on the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canadian Northern Railway, or the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and on arrival there present his certificate, in exchange for which he will receive for himself and any members of his family, accompanying him, as enumerated on certificate, a ticket to his destination in Western Canada, at a very low rate, which may be learned from the agent before starting.

Should the settler after acquiring land desire to return for his family, he will be accorded similar rate returning.

Information as to special reduced rates on Settlers' Effects in carloads or less than carloads will be given on application to the Canadian Government Agent, or any agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canadian Northern Railway or the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.



DEPARTMENTAL LITERATURE

The following publications are issued by the Department of Agriculture and Immigration, and will be mailed free to any address upon application to the Department:—

Booklet—"Greater Manitoba—The Home of Mixed Farming."

Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture and Immigration.

Periodical Crop and Live Stock Reports of the Department of Agriculture and Immigration.

Map of the Province of Manitoba.

Calendar—Manitoba Agricultural College.

Pamphlet No. 1—"Classification of the Horse," by W. H. Peters, Professor of Animal Husbandry, Manitoba Agricultural College.

Pamphlet No. 2—"Twelve Noxious Weeds," by S. A. Bedford and C. H. Lee, Professors of Field Husbandry and Botany, Manitoba Agricultural College.

Pamphlet No. 3—"Care of Milk and Cream," by J. W. Mitchell, B.A., Professor of Dairying, Manitoba Agricultural College.

Pamphlet No. 4—"Protection of Farm Buildings from Lightning," by L. J. Smith, B.S., Professor of Agricultural Engineering, Manitoba Agricultural College.

Pamphlet No. 5—"The Farm Garden," by F. W. Brodrick, B.S.A., Professor of Horticulture and Forestry, Manitoba Agricultural College.

Pamphlet No. 6—"Farm Poultry in Manitoba," by M. C. Herner, B.S.A., Lecturer in Poultry Husbandry, Manitoba Agricultural College.

Address—

Department of Agriculture and Immigration

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

**You are offered A FREE HOMESTEAD
and INDEPENDENCE IN**

MANITOBA CANADA



